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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Spain Renews Land Reforms In Aid of Peasant Workers; Owners Now Paid for Tracts

Communal Farm Plan Will Be Tried Out in Selected Areas

Settlement Costly

Long-Term Credits Given to Buyers of Tracts From Big Estates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Among the clearly marked regions of Spain, each in its own way vibrant with life and color, there is one whose aspect is desolate and forlorn—in spite of the fact that it contains some of the richest soil in the peninsula.

This Cinderella of the Spanish household is the southwestern region bordering upon Portugal, whose very name Extremadura evokes its destiny of remoteness. With an area greater than Belgium, it contains less than 1,000,000 inhabitants—a density of 28 to the square kilometer.

Off Usual Itinerary

It is not on the ordinary traveler's route, unless perhaps he stops to have a look at Mérida, the ancient capital of the Roman "Lusitania," on his way to Portugal. Nor do its two provinces, Cáceres and Badajoz, call up any associations in the thought of the student of modern Spain.

Yet Extremadura has earned its place in the annals of Spanish history, for it was the cradle of the principal conquistadores, Francisco Pizarro, Hernan Cortes and the other peasant sons who established the Spanish realm across the sea.

Absentee Landlords

The stately palaces which these first governors of Spanish America built for themselves on their return in the remote uncared-for hill towns of the Province of Cáceres are today the sole witness of that fame. And the region as a whole, is known only as being, together with parts of Andalusia, the stronghold of that semi-feudal land system of latifundia (huge estates), most of them owned by absentee landlords, which the Republic has sworn to abolish.

The period between October, 1933, when the Left Government of Señor Manuel Azaña was ousted, and February of this year was one of bitter disillusionment for the small tenants and rural proletariat who had built upon the Republic's promises of reform.

Tedious "Spade Work"

The process o. land settlement and guaranteed employment initiated in 1933, after two years of tedious though necessary bureaucratic spade work by the Institute of Agrarian Reform, came to an abrupt end; the minimum wage (3.50 pesetas a day) and other measures on behalf of Labor went by the board; and in the two provinces of Extremadura alone more than 12,000 settlers or laborers were turned off and jobs reserved for faithful retainers of the landlords or their agents.

Once again, as in the time of the Monarchy, the landless had the choice between starvation and starvation wages.

Another Start Made

With the return of the Left to power, the past few months have told a very different story. President Azaña made it clear in his first declarations that his Government was going to press on at once with the land reform—in accordance with the original policy of "defeudalization," of splitting up the big estates and "settling" the landless workers of Extremadura and Andalusia, or at any rate finding them steady employment.

The Popular Front program does not amount to socialization; the Institute of Agrarian Reform is required to indemnify landowners for any holdings acquired for settlement—on the basis of the value declared for purposes of taxation. But Señor Azaña fully appreciates that in certain districts the special conditions of the soil demand collective exploitation, as in Russia, and, as he says, a number of communal farms will be established, though the specific object of the land reform is to multiply the number of small holders.

Talked With Director

When I mentioned that I was going to Extremadura to study on the spot the process of asentamiento, of which the newspapers were full—with strong protests, of course, from the landed interests—he urged me first to have a talk with the director of the Institute of Agrarian Reform, Señor Vazquez Humasque, who was personally superintending the redistribution for which, since the early days of the Republic, he had been ceaselessly campaigning.

"Our policy of redistributing the land from the big estates—and they are so big that the tracts can well be spared—has two aspects," he told me. "We are planning to 'settle' on the land in small holdings, which they can gradually purchase on the basis of credits and assistance from the institute, some 400,000 wage-

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Baldwin's Son Hails Socialists in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

AN IMPETUS was given to the Extremists in Madrid municipal election campaigns recently, when Oliver Baldwin, son of Britain's Conservative Prime Minister, addressed a meeting of Communists. He was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Baldwin rose before the meeting and cried that, although he was not an official representative of the English Labor Party, he felt he could speak for the 22,000 Englishmen who had returned him to Parliament, in expressing the sympathy of the one proletariat for the other.

"I congratulate you," he continued, "on your victory of Feb. 16, and can promise you a splendid future if you not only consolidate the Republic, but establish the first great Socialist Republic in Western Europe."

He said he had traveled through Spain, had been impressed by the spirit of the peasants in co-operating on the land, and felt that through social revolution Spain might know an even greater future than that of industrialized England.

Youth Rallies To Aid W C T U War on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 12—Augmented by an unusually large representation of young people and youth leaders, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union opens its sixty-second annual convention here today prepared to enlarge and to vitalize its educational program next year.

For two days preceding the opening of the convention proper the official board, presided over by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., national president, has been formulating educational plans to be presented to the convention which extends through June 18. During those two days a national school for alcoholic education has been conducted by Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer of Evanston, national director of the department of scientific temperance instruction of the W. C. T. U., and nearly 100 young people and youth leaders are on hand for the Youth's Temperance Council and the Loyal Temperance Le-

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President Also Calls for Curbs On Monopolies

Extension of Federal Regulation Urged in Dallas Speech

Bid to Borah Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, June 12—President Roosevelt here today lashed out at the forces of monopoly—forces he is accused of having himself fostered under NRA—and committed himself to an extension of federal regulation over "evildoers" of big business in his second major bid within the week for re-election by the voters of the nation.

Packing his words with potential campaign slogans, he called for a renewed defense of labor and the small enterpriser; claimed to his Administration credit for having reversed Republican-sponsored monopolistic tendencies toward "autocracy" and initiating "the process of restoring democracy in opportunity," and warned that a reversal of this remedial process would produce "a nation of boarding houses instead of a nation of homes."

He cited federal railroad, banking and stock market control legislation as models for future measures and hinted at a possible tightening of antitrust law enforcement. He did not close the door entirely on the possibility of achieving his objective through "substantially uniform" state action, but strongly implied that to be done effectively it must be done by the Federal Government.

Defense of Labor

He represented monopoly as threatening "the ownership of labor as a commodity" and stressed the need for the defense of "the yeomanry" and "the small men" of business, industry and agriculture, whom he termed "the dependable defenders of democratic institutions" against those who are "bearing down heavily on their small competitors."

In substance, the speech presented the objectives of Roosevelt policy as a combined defense of labor and the small enterpriser against monopolies which he implied go hand in glove with the Republican party and would, therefore, be restored to their erstwhile dominance should that party be favored by the voters in the coming election. It constituted the Roosevelt answer to the contention advanced by former President Hoover at Cleveland that it is the Republican Party which protects the small enterpriser and

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, June 12

'Stay-In Strikes'—U. S. Employers Disturbed

Paris—The new mode set by French workers who have "stayed-in" the factories during their strikes, is said to be causing some apprehension among employers far and wide. Even a New England textile manufacturer has commented on the potential effectiveness of "stay-in" strikes. Unless force is used to evict the workers, they can occupy factories and keep strikebreakers from turning the wheels. And the use of force against large numbers of workers is not relished in any quarters.

Léon Blum, Socialist Premier of France, despite renewed strikes and some violence, has steadfastly rejected application of force. The critical situation has, nevertheless, sent Socialist leaders into conference with the police.

The Chamber of Deputies, like the United States Congress in the first year of the New Deal, has gone in for mass-production of legislation. Overwhelmingly the Deputies rushed to the Senate laws for paid vacations, wage increases, collective bargaining and restoration of pay to Government employees. America's present Seventy-fourth Congress, which is stalking re-election, has moved slowly. It will probably enact only 10 major laws this session and two laws (relief and taxes) of a highly controversial nature. It is all in such contrast to France as the European nation plunges into its New Deal.

Peace Bombs—Dropped on Army of South China

Hong Kong — Northward moving troops of South China have been halted by an air bombardment. The bombs were pamphlets and other reading matter distributed by planes from the Nanking Central Government. The South China troops were warned against their alleged intention to march on Nanking in an effort to force the Central Chinese Government to make war on Japan. The Associated Press depicted the South China troops withdrawing. Pressure to halt South China troops is being exerted not only from Nanking, but also from merchants who cannot see how civil war can possibly aid the various sections of China against any common enemy.

G. O. P.—Platform Built to Western Preference

Cleveland, Ohio — Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee, stands atop a platform designated as liberal. But President Roosevelt will stand on a similar platform. Then what are the discernible distinctions? Perhaps, the ultimate issue between the two parties has already been set forth in the oratory of the week.

President Roosevelt in his Little Rock speech said:

"If local government, if state government after exerting every reasonable effort, is unable to better their (the people's) conditions, to raise or restore their purchasing power, then surely it would take

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Boston's News Today:

$11,000,000 Needed to Finance Amoskeag Mills

School Scandal Case in Hands of Jury

Showers End 16-Day Dry Spell in Boston and Suburbs

Gov. Curley Loses on Budget Decision

Brookline Resents Re-Naming Muddy River

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

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Landon Unanimous Nominee 'Amends' Platform On Gold Standard, Civil Service, Minimum Wage; Knox Gets All 1003 Votes for Vice-President

Scenes Leading Up to Actual Polling of States Eclipse Circus

Emotions Soar To Fresh Heights

Bands Blare, Lights Sizzle, People Sing and Shout and Clocks Tick On

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 11—This is the night for platform and nominations, the big night of the convention.

It is 8:30 p. m. Attracted by the historic occasion the big hall is absolutely jammed. Triple attendants guard every entrance and scan tickets, which are at a premium, and even the 14,000 fortunate possessors have to fight their way inside.

For two hours now the increasingly restless crowd has waited, singing songs, and listening to perfunctory addresses. The delay has been occasioned by the final battle over the platform that has been going on behind closed doors in the Resolutions Committee at a neighboring hotel. Now comes word that the task is finished. The platform is drafted. It will be presented tonight. After that will come the nominations.

Cheers Greet Snell

There is a whoop of joy as Rep. Bertrand H. Snell, chairman, comes forward for the platform announcement. He introduces Herman M. Langworthy, Kansas City, tall, white-haired, ruddy and smiling. Mr. Langworthy's position is amazing. This is his first convention, and political exigencies have catapulted him unexpectedly to everybody and, to no one more than himself, into the position of chairman of the convention's key committee.

It is 8:35 now. Mr. Langworthy has been reading the platform. He is skipping through the planks touching the high spots.

The first big cheer comes at the reference to the Supreme Court, and the party's pledge to support its authority.

Ogden L. Mills of New York, former Secretary of the Treasury, has just walked down the aisle of the press section behind this reporter and he is asked:

"What do you think of the platform?"

"Too dashed long," says Mr. Mills, smiles and walks away.

Shorter Than Predecessor

As a matter of fact, however, it is only about 2600 words long, compared to the cumbersome 8000-word platform of four years ago.

There is intermittent cheering as the reading continues. Senator Borah's anti-monopoly plank gets only minor cheering.

The scene at this minute is of a tremendous arena filled with a purple haze, punctured by the arch of great searchlights that spread a brighter gleam in patches on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

By a Staff Artist — Alfred Mossman Landon

Completion of Ticket Opens Way to Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—With a landslide, characterized by the same swiftness as that which nominated Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas as a candidate for President, the Republican national convention today named as its vice-presidential nominee Col. Frank Knox of Illinois.

Without a single dissent, giving the Chicago publisher the entire 1003 votes of the convention, the delegates heard the reading of a telegram from Governor Landon. It said that the road leads "to victory in November."

The convention closed, and the delegates prepared to go home to the campaigns.

One after another those placed in nomination against Colonel Knox withdrew. Thee first to step aside was Walter E. Edge of New Jersey. He was followeed by Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland, and then Arthur Little, New York printing firm official, who was proposed by the Wyoming delegation.

Tried Hard for Vandenberg

For long hours of suspense the convention earlier today wrangled, negotiated and campaigned—mostly behind the scenes — over the Vice-Presidential nomination.

The Landon leaders tried hard to persuade Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan to accept the place but they received a telegram from the Senator—from his Cleveland hotel—once more definitely rejecting the potential nomination. John D. M. Hamilton immediately called on Senator Vandenberg to try and persuade him to change his mind.

Mr. Hamilton returned to the convention, which had been waiting for over an hour, to report that in a long talk with Senator Vandenberg the Senator had informed him he felt he must remain in the Senate.

Nominations Then Began

Nominations for Vice-President then began. Alabama yielded to New Hampshire for the nomination of Colonel Knox. The chair recognized Gov. H. Styles Bridges who nominated Colonel Knox.

Senator Warren Barbour nominated former Senator Walter E. Edge, late Abassador to France. Florida then withdrew its support for J. Leonard Replogle, after a brief eulogy by Judge J. Leonard Replogle, and threw support to Col. Frank Knox.

J. Coopman Boyd then put in nomination the name of Gov. Harry Whinna Nice of Maryland.

At this point Chairman Snell read a letter from Senator Vandenberg: "If my name is proposed for Vice-President, please say no to the convention that I wish it to be withdrawn. This is conclusive. I am convinced I can serve more usefully on the floor of the Senate during the next Landon Administration."

Wyoming then nominated Col. Arthur W. Little. This concluded the list of four nominees before the convention.

Shortly thereafter the Knox bandwagon began to roll decisively as a long list of his seconders, starting with Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia, prepared to take the floor.

The withdrawals followed swiftly and the convention was left to vote for Knox alone—doing so with a unanimity tantamount to acclamation.

Prior to the final decision, a stream of important political leaders called on the Michigan Senator urging him to accept the post. Apparently the Landon leaders favored Senator Vandenberg above other members of the field, although the claims of Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, were presented until the last moment.

Old Situation Reversed

The situation was reversed from that of a few weeks ago. At that time it was reported in some circles in the capital that Senator Vandenberg might be persuaded to accept the second place on the ticket, but so far as known there was no enthusiasm from the Landon side.

By a political quirk, shortly after Senator Vandenberg issued his now famous statement disclaiming any desire or willingness to accept the post, the pressure for his selection began.

Colonel Knox was another man talked of for the Vice-Presidency up till the last minute. First and last, there have been few Republicans prominent in any part of the country who have not come in for discussion for the post at one time or another. These have included Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, keynoter; Representatives James W. Wadsworth, former Senator of New York, Walter Edge, former Senator from New Jersey; Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland; Gov. Frank F. Merriman of California; Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and dozens of others.

There have been at least two campaign headquarters for vice-presidents set up here in Cleveland.

Nomination on First Ballot Was 984 for Landon and 19 for Borah—Vandenberg Refused Second Place—Convention Ends

All Candidates With Exception of Borah Speak in Behalf of Man They Had Opposed

Governor's Telegram Insisting on Changes in Platform Planks Sets Up Precedent and Indicates Progressive, Liberal Leanings

The Republican Platform: Page 8

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—At the climax of what has been in many significant respects an entirely unprecedented prenomination campaign, Gov. Alfred Mossman Landon, of Kansas, is today the Republican Party's choice for President.

Col. Frank Knox, of Illinois, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in a sudden landslide, 1003 votes to none. The balloting followed withdrawal of all the other Vice-Presidential aspirants in Knox's favor.

The Republican National Convention then finally adjourned sine die at 1:14 p. m., E. S. T.

Landon Puts Platform In Changed Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—Governor Landon, in effect, has "amended" the Republican platform in three essentials.

Each of the points at issue had been fought for and lost by his leaders in both the resolutions subcommittee and main committee.

The Governor declared:

1. That he did not share the confidence of the platform that state minimum wage laws protecting women and children could be enacted under the Constitution as it now stands.

He pledged himself to favor "a constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary adequately to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions."

2. That he believes in the gold standard—a statement the platform refrained from making because of the committee's desire to conform to Senator Borah's views.

Whereas the platform declares that the "first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget," Gov. Landon adds: "The second requisite, as I view it, is a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold." The Governor, however, added the highly significant reservation that "the

As "amended," therefore, the posi- second requisite must not be made effective until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials."

tion now is that Governor Landon declares his belief in "The principle of the gold standard" but recognizes it should not be rendered effective until certain domestic and international prerequisites prevail.

3. Where the platform backed away from a concrete interpretation of its merit system plank, Governor Landon pledges himself to extend the civil service right up through the government departments and to stop short only with the assistant secretaries—the "little Cabinet" and to place all grades of postmasters as well as the postmaster general in nonpolitical ranks.

Governor Landon rode into the nomination upon two amazing events. Just as his name was being placed before the convention, he telegraphed that he must add to three planks in the platform. He insisted on being more specific about the gold standard; more forthright in extending the civil service high up in Government service; more daring in social reform by declaring for a constitutional amendment to protect women and children in industry.

This telegram, unprecedented in Republican Party history, made it clear that Governor Landon is more progressive than the party as its attitude was expressed in the convention.

Just Escaped Unanimity

With this tense prelude, the second amazing event took place. Governor Landon was nominated by 984 votes to 19 for Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, the only one of his opponents who did not make a seconding speech for the successful candidate. Such a margin—virtually nomination by acclamation—has few parallels.

But for Senator Borah's campaign manager, Carl G. Bachmann, who cast one vote from West Virginia, and 18 of the 24 Wisconsin votes—bound by their primary—the nomination would have been unanimous. As it was, Wisconsin sought but failed to withdraw its ballots on the recapitulation, which would have left the vote 1002 to 1.

The decision was made technically unanimous, as is always done, no matter how close the ballot.

Precedents Established

The nomination sets up these precedents:

Never before has a man so little known to the country a year before the nomination been the final choice.

Never before has a candidate been nominated on his first running by so overwhelming a vote—at least as far as historical records available here reveal.

Never before in Republican Party history, again as far as research can now extend, has a candidate warned the convention before his nomination that his views extended beyond those of the convention in several essential respects.

Never before have a candidate's chief and recently acrimonious rivals turned around and made seconding speeches for him on the first ballot, thus presenting an impressive picture of party unity.

And—though this is an interpretive comment—never before has the Republican Party's center of gravity shifted so far from the more conservative East toward the progressive liberalism more typical of the West.

Kansas Press, Take a Bow

There must be few precedents too for the "Kansas crowd," mostly of newspapermen, who put their heads together a year ago and decided to make Alfred Landon presidential nominee of the Republican Party.

Now Governor Landon is the nominee, and upon a platform bearing the three distinct reservations dramatically stipulated by him to the convention.

The sequence of events was tense and decisive. John D. M. Hamilton, the curly brown-haired, jutting-jawed, handsome and tireless campaign manager was on the platform to make his nomination speech. The speech was in his hand. He appeared to be waiting for the applause to quiet before he could address the crowd.

The Canary Eaters

A few minutes before, the group of "Old Guard" former senators, which dominated the platform-making had filed solemnly from the tribune — Bingham, Edge, Moses and Reed—as capable a group of plank-choppers as has graduated from the upper house of American Congress.

They had witnessed, somewhat with the air of the cat which ate the canary, the reading and adoption of a platform in which their versions had triumphed over the Landon versions in at least six important respects, and by interpretation in several more.

Their pleasure was augmented

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Borah Enigma—Hoover Happy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—The one major convention contender who did not stay to see last night's "Landonslide" of sunflowers—Senator Borah of Idaho—returned to Washington today a defeated presidential candidate and still the enigma of the 1936 campaign.

When Senator Borah left here last night he was "satisfied" with the three planks—on foreign affairs, monopolies, and currency—for which he had fought tooth-and-nail through four days and nights, and Landon supporters were optimistic that they had pacified the Idahoan.

The Idaho Senator declined any comment on Mr. Landon's views except to say that was the Kansas Governor's business. He had stated his own views on the gold standard emphatically during negotiations with the resolutions committee here.

A return to the gold standard, Senator Borah said, in commenting on William Allen White's expressed views on money, was "utterly impossible." He added that a return to "anything from Mark Hanna" (who drafted the Republicans' 1896 plank on the gold standard) would be "the most reactionary move" he could imagine.

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Former President Hoover gave an unqualified endorsement to the Republican Party platform last night after Governor Landon had made a personal declaration for the gold standard currency position which Mr. Hoover failed to get included in the convention statement.

The statement authorized by Mr. Hoover called the platform "the fighting, definite and progressive statement the country needs," and said that it "admirably covers the principles and methods I have so repeatedly advocated."

As first dictated by Paul Sexson, a secretary, the statement added "there are one or two items that I should like to have seen extended. The extension of these items is inevitable in any event."

A few minutes later Mr. Sexson requested that these two sentences be eliminated and that there be added in their place this one: "Governor Landon's statement amply covers any other points that may be in question."

Mr. Hoover had sent a telegram to the convention at Cleveland, Ohio, strongly urging a platform plank favoring ultimate return to the gold standard. His plea was rejected by the committee, which stuck to its declaration for a "sound currency."

G. O. P. Farm Plank Reported Similar To New Deal Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—The one section in the Republican platform which is considered in a measure similar to the underlying economic concept of the New Deal is the agricultural plank. This implication appears to have escaped attention of all except thoughtful farm experts.

The platform declares it is the party's object—"To promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture, to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the Federal Government are consistent with a balanced budget."

This declaration of policy can be interpreted to mean:

1. That the party is not committed against crop adjustment. The plank is big enough to drive a whole program of crop control through, though not by compulsory means.

2. That federal payments are a supplement to this "adjustment of production."

The farm plank goes on to declare for soil conservation, retirement of marginal lands, farm credits and an adjustment of price between domestic and foreign prices. Here speaks the Republican West which went over to the Democratic Party in 1932 and has continued to support much of the New Deal farm program.

In many other respects, of course, the platform takes sharp issue with New Deal philosophies, and naturally prefaces its positive points with extended rhetorical condemnations. Nevertheless, the broad statement of the need and respsonsibility for relief—returned to the States—and in particular the sweeping acceptance of the necessity of social security brings broader social objectives than ever before appeared in a Republican platform.

Roosevelt Demands Curbs on Monopolies

(Continued from Page 1)

the New Deal which fosters monopoly and autocracy.

The speech was the second move in three days in what clearly constitutes a deliberate effort to rush his Republican opponents off their feet by a vigorous delineation of major issues before their convention is over and the Landon forces have had an opportunity to organize and get their campaign under way. It was also seen as an effort to outbid Governor Landon for at least the tacit suport of Senator Borah for whom the crusade against monopoly has been a life work.

Gets Warm Welcome

It was delivered before a cheering audience in the cotton bowl of the Dallas Centennial exhibition and climaxed an almost triumphal tour of Texas cities which have turned out en masse during the last two days to see a President. Their enthusiasm has been unquestionable, although their is reason to believe that it is generated as much by appreciation of the attention which he is thus attracting to the Texas Centennial celebrations as by an awareness of the political import of what he is saying.

All the local color of Texas—boots, spurs, sombreros — were paraded to make the President's visit to Dallas a gay occasion. Thousands lined the streets from the railroad station to the centennial grounds where he was to speak. After four miles of these cheering streets he entered the impressive fair grounds, obtaining a brief glimpse of its bright colored buildings and modernistic vistas. Then his car turned into the arena of the Cotton Bowl where 50,000 yelling Texans waited to greet him.

The President drew his text from Texas history, declaring that Texas farmers "were among the first to rebel against exploitation by the exploitation by the railroads" and that when the "corporations got out of hand" they again "called into play the old spirit of freedom for the individual, and out of it came your anti-trust laws.

"Democracy in Government"

"You found," he continued, "that certain forms of monopoly—the combinations of public utilities and other businesses which sought their own ends—were undemocratic because they were bearing down heavily on their smaller competitors, and on the people they served, because of this they were taking away opportunity.

"Today we have restored democracy in government.

"We are in the process of restoring democracy in opportunity.

"In our national life, public and private, the very nature of free government demands that there must be a line of defense held by the yeomanry of business and industry and agriculture. Not the generalissimos, but the small men, the average men in business and industry and agriculture—those who have an ownership in their business and a responsibility which gives them stability. Any elemental policy, economic or political, which tends to eliminate these dependable democratic institutions, and to concentrate control in the hands of a few small, powerful groups, is directly opposed to the stability of government and to democratic government itself.

Favors Federal Regulation

"If the tendency of the dozen years following the World War had been permitted to continue, the inevitable consequences would have been the destruction of the base of our form of Government. For its splendid structure there would have been substituted, as a natural result, an autocratic form of Government."

Mr. Roosevelt contended that experience with efforts to meet this problem by state legislation had merely resulted in "the evils" jumping over the boundary into some other state. He said that railroad, banking and stock exchange reform has been secured only by strong national legislation, and that "unless the action of the states is substantially uniform and simultaneous, the effectiveness of reform is nullified, crippled by the chiselers, who, like many other evildoers, are, alas, still with us.

"Ownership of Labor"

"The net result of monopoly," he concluded, "the net result of economic and financial control in the hands of the few, has meant the ownership of labor as a commodity. If labor is to be a commodity in the United States, in the final analysis it means that we shall become a nation of boarding houses, instead of a nation of homes. If our people ever submit to that, they will have said 'good by' to their historic freedom. Men do not fight for boarding houses. They will fight for their homes."

The emphasis on national affairs today followed a day devoted almost exclusively to the colorful past of Texas. He began yesterday at the battlefield of San Jacinto, near Houston, where Texan independence from Mexico was won, went next to San Antonio for a visit to the Alamo and concluded with a brief back-platform appearance at Austin. In each city record crowds turned out to see him. At Houston it is estimated that 250,000 persons lined the streets. At San Antonio there were approximately 200,000, while packed around the station platform at Austin, outlined by the lurid flare of red torches, were approximately 20,000.

Local political favors were not forgotten. He mentioned in cordial terms Senator Morris Sheppard and Representative Maury Maverick, both of whom face stiff re-election contests, and put at rest any doubt as to who will be his partner on the Democratic presidential ticket, terming Vice-President Garner "One whom I proudly and affectionately term my helpmate."

Roosevelt's Speech

President Roosevelt said in substance:

Coincident with the return of better days, we have witnessed three great expositions: the Century of Progress in Chicago, the California International Exposition in San Diego which is open today in its second successful year; and the third is this fine exposition commemorating the century of the independence of Texas. It is not mere acres that count in this world. It is, rather, the character of the people who dwell upon them. You, the people of Texas, have been tried by fire in these hundred years. You have commenced a war for independence. You have been apparently defeated, and then you have won out. You have gone through the difficult days of the war between the states and the trials of reconstruction. You have had to fight against oppressors from within and without.

Fought Exploitation

Your farmers were among the first to rebel against exploitation by the railroads. In a period of monopoly, combinations, overcapitalization, high rates, poor service and discrimination against the small shipper, you established a landmark in the regulation of public utilities for the good of their users.

Later, when industrial development came to Texas, you were confronted by corporations that got out of hand. Here again you called into play the old Texas spirit of freedom for the individual, and out of it came your anti-trust laws, preceded by only one other State in the Union.

Why did the people of Texas do this more than a generation ago? They believed in democracy in government, but they discovered that democracy in government could not exist unless, at the same time, there was democracy in opportunity.

Today we have restored democracy in government.

Democracy of Opportunity

We are in the process of restoring democracy in opportunity.

In our national life, public and private, the very nature of free government demands that there must be a line of defense held by the yeomanry of business and industry and agriculture, not the generalissimos, but the small men, the average men in business and industry and agriculture those who have an ownership in their business and a responsibility which gives them stability. Any elemental policy, economic or political, which tends to eliminate these dependable defenders of democratic institutions and to concentrate control in the hands of a few small, powerful groups, is directly opposed to the stability of government and to democratic government itself. If the tendency in the dozen years following the World War had been permitted to continue, the inevitable consequence would have been the destruction of the base of our form of government. For its splendid structure there would have been substituted as a natural result an autocratic form of government.

I have spoken of the prophets of evil who plagued your great reforms in Texas. They were blood brothers of some who seek to operate on a national scale. After you in Texas had done so much to restore democracy in opportunity you found, as we in other states found, that the evils we had sought to eradicate had merely jumped over the boundary into some other state. The old abuses of the railroads were finally curbed only after teeth were put into the interstate commerce law and a nation-wide regulation was made effective. Banking reforms were tried in many states but here again reform became effective only when the Federal Government was enabled to operate throughout the Union. First by the Federal Reserve Act, and finally by means of the splendid legislation of the past three years. Individual states attempted courageously to regulate the sale of securities or the control of exchanges, but you and I know that from the point of view of the nation as a whole, the effective curbing of abuses was made possible only when the Congress of the United States took a hand by passing the Securities Act and the Stock Exchange Act.

So it goes with the constructive reforms of many other abuses which, in the past have limited or prevented democracy in opportunity. The more progressive of the states may do their share, but unless the action of the states is substantially uniform and simultaneous the effectiveness of reform is nullified, crippled by the chiselers, who, like many other evildoers, are still with us.

Results of Monopoly

The net result of monopoly, the net result of economic and financial control in the hands of the few, has meant the ownership of labor as a commodity. If labor is to be a commodity in the United States, in the final analysis it means that we shall become a nation of boarding houses instead of a nation of homes. If our people ever submit to that, they will have said good-by to the freedom. Men do not fight for boarding houses. They will fight for their homes.

Arkansas Welcomes Roosevelt to Centennial

International

Crowds Greet President at Little Rock

A Scene in the Arkansas Centennial Stadium as 40,000 Persons Heard the President Speak at Little Rock Is Shown Above. Lower—President and Mrs. Roosevelt Are Welcomed to the Arkansas Celebration by the Queen of the Pageant, Miss Dorothy Strauss of Rockport

Fire Chief's Red Car Used by Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Texas, June 12

OBTAINING a seven-passenger touring car for the use of President Roosevelt today presented a problem, but Police Chief Robert Jones solved it.

He took the flaming red machine of Fire Chief Sid Hansen, the only seven-passenger touring car available, and repainted it black. When the presidential ceremonies are over, the car will be given another coat of red.

Ideals of Pioneers Urged by Roosevelt In Speech at Alamo

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 12 (AP)—Speaking in the shadow of the Alamo, President Roosevelt yesterday repeated Travis' message—"I Shall Never Surrender"—and expressed the hope that the pioneers of Texas "know that we have not discarded or lost the virility and the ideals of the pioneer."

The text of the President's address follows in part:

In my many travels, a visit to the Alamo has hitherto been impossible. I, therefore, welcome the opportunity in visiting this shrine to pay my small tribute to the heroes who daid down their lives a hundred years ago, in order that Texas might become, first, an independent nation, and later a mighty State in our Union.

We are not lacking in many monuments of noble deeds, but the Alamo stands out in high relief as our noblest exemplification of sacrifice, heroic and pure.

Without the inspiration of the cry—"Remember the Alamo"—the great Southwest might never have become a part of the nation.

Without the tradition of the Alamo, every community throughout the land, every young man and young woman about to enter upon the duties of citizenship would have lacked one of our noblest symbols of the American spirit.

I cannot help but feel that the brave men who died here saw on the distant horizon some forecast of the century beyond. I hope they know that we have not discarded or lost the virility and the ideals of the pioneer. I hope they know that the overwhelming majority of the Americans of 1936 are once more meeting new problems with new courage—that we, too, are ready and willing to stand up and fight against falsehood, for freedom of the individual against license by the few.

United Action Needed

Unlike them, we do not need to take up arms; we are not called upon to die; we can carry on a national war for the cause of humanity without shedding blood. The heroes of the Alamo fought not solely for their individual homes or their individual communities. They knew their families and their immediate neighbors could not survive if the great Southwest fell. United action alone could win. So we, in this latter day, are thinking and acting in terms of the whole nation, understanding deeply that our firesides, our villages, our cities and our states cannot long endure if the nation fails.

Travis' message—"I shall never surrender"—is a good watchword for each and every one of us today.

U. S. ILO Delegate Says 40-Hour Week Benefits Industry

GENEVA, June 12 (AP)—M. B. Folsom, employers' delegate from the United States, told the International Labor Conference today that the "40-hour week—five days of eight hours—still can be regarded as the standard" in the manufacturing industry of the United States.

"Whether it will be maintained as business continues to improve no one of course can predict," said Mr. Folsom, "but many employers hope it will be."

He said the results generally had been encouraging and added: "We would, therefore, in line with our experience, urge employers in industries in other countries to consider seriously the gradual reduction of the working week."

M. Markus, the delegate of Soviet Russia, also discussing the 40-hour week, said its fundamental already had been more than achieved in Russia where there was "a 7-hour day with every sixth day off."

N. Y. Pamphleteer Indicted for Libel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Robert Edward Edmondson, pamphleteer, who was hailed into court on Tuesday by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for allegedly having sent out anti-Jewish literature from a printing shop where he has desk room, today stands indicted by the New York County Grand Jury on a charge of malicious libel not only on the Jewish religion, but on Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College.

The indictment was returned yesterday on evidence submitted to the grand jury by Edward B. McGuire, assistant district attorney.

Mr. Edmonson was arrested at his office and taken to General Sessions Court, where his attorney, John S. Wise Jr., obtained a postponement until Thursday next. After Mr. Wise had told the court the defense was not prepared to furnish bail bond, Judge James G. Wallace paroled Mr. Edmondson in the custody of his lawyer.

Bates Defends Parole System As Bar to Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — Sanford Bates, director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, today lined up with the National Probation Association in defending probation and parole against recent attacks made by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover's condemnation of inadequate and miscalled probation and parole service has been generally interpreted as a condemnation of the entire system, the National Probation Association has informed Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Calls System Success

Mr. Bates takes the position that the whole system of probation and parole should not be abandoned just because there have been some miscarriages of justice from faulty administration. "Notwithstanding the failure of parole in certain notorious individual cases," he says, "an astonishingly large percentage of success is obtained—possibly a larger percentage of success than can be attributed to any other department engaged in the enforcement of criminal law."

If properly applied, probation can be made to be one of the most effective weapons for the use of society in its defense against crime, in the opinion of the bureau of prisons chief. Experience in Massachusetts and New York, he reports, indicates that the free use of probation may be undertaken and at the same time the total volume of crime reduced.

Extension of Control

It is only natural, he continued, that the public, impatient with the amount of crime and knowing only about those cases that are publicized, should acquire an exaggerated impression of the part which unsuccessful paroles play in the general picture. An analysis of crime reports shows that less than 1 per cent of the present crop of criminals were under parole supervision at the time of arrest.

"Parole," he added, "must be looked upon not as a remission of punishment, but as an extension of control. Prisoners who are pardoned are set free; paroles, on the contrary, may be rearrested and imprisoned without a trial.

Purpose of Parole

"The purpose of parole is to bridge over the difficult gap between the abnormal restraint of a prison and the freedom of the community. It enables the prison authorities to time a man's release so that he may go out at a favorable opportunity with a job and a home and a community that is prepared to give him the chance so necessary to his rehabilitation—and more than all else—under a system which emphasizes his continuing obligation to the community, other than with a feeling that he has paid his debt in full.

"Is it fair to charge a parole board with the complete responsibility for the unsuccessful rehabilitation of a prisoner? Faulty environment, the law's delay, medieval jail systems and other co-ordinating causes must accept their share of the responsibility. The lack of success with which some of our local police systems achieve in apprehending the criminal is an outstanding factor.

Cites Arrest Figures

"The fact that in this country only one larceny out of four, one robbery out of three, and only one auto theft out of eight are cleared up, is extremely significant in apportioning the blame for the situation as it exists.

"It has been repeatedly pointed out that in the better systems, parole is not an expression of leniency, but a newly devised method which affords a greater degree of protection to the community; that a flexible, protective system of discharge under supervision is highly to be desired, and, in fact, indispensable."

Fraternity Marks Jubilee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12—Special arrangements have been made to observe the fiftieth anniversary of Sigma Xi, one of the oldest American honorary societies, at Cornell University on June 19 and 20, it was announced here today.

Negro's Skill in Social Arts Viewed at Harlem Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Harlem is today putting its best foot forward and proving it is not limited to a dancing foot, in a festival and exhibit representing the work of 30,000 Negroes in 80 Works Progress Administration centers there. The exhibition, which will continue through all this week at St. Mark's Church, at 137th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, is a feature of the Harlem Festival staged by the WPA service department, under the supervision of Victor F. Ridder, local WPA administrator.

The products of Harlem manufacturers and examples of leisure time activities among residents of this section head the list. The "doers" range from two-year-old pupils of nursery schools to parent groups. A few of the fields represented in the exhibit are painting, music, dressmaking, office training, bead work, wood carving, housekeeping, classes in labor and social problems and recreation.

The Street a Stage

Games, singing, dancing and dramatic sketches are included among daily features conducted in play streets or in community centers throughout the week. An outdoor art show is being held in Dorrence Brooks Square. The winners of the daily competitions in games, races and folk dances will be announced on Saturday night, when awards will be made.

There are 72 manufacturing establishments in Harlem, sponsors of the festival said; and in order to encourage a "buy-at-home" movement, one of the displays indicates the most prominent of the 42 lines of industry in which these manufacturers are engaged. Art novelties, beauty preparations, ice cream, baking powder, clothing, hats, furniture, rugs, jewelry and brown-skinned dolls are made in the factories represented.

Centers for Teaching

Among the exhibits is one showing the art work done with paints and yarns by a group of youngsters, aged five and six, from the Harlem Children's Center. How even younger children are encouraged in habits of cleanliness is indicated in a nursery school set-up, in which each child hangs his individual comb and towel on a peg bearing his name.

The 80 centers maintained for this work give employment to 158 teachers, mostly Harlem residents. They conduct classes in English, foreign languages, history, salesmanship, automobile mechanics and garment making.

Paintings Exhibited

About 3500 children and adults are enrolled regularly in music classes. A federal theater division, employing 250 drama coaches, is at work in schools, settlements and churches throughout Harlem. The paintings at the festival represent the work of 1140 children and 400 adults.

The opportunity which the festival affords citizens to see what is being done in this Negro colony was stressed by Cecella C. Saunders of the Harlem branch of the Young Women's Christian Association.

"What this has meant," she said, "to adult individuals in morale building, in increased skills, in cultural development and to children and adolescents in a more joyous outlook, only those of us of the social welfare and character building agencies can thoroughly know."

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. An oil well crypt might reach low depths and bring up joys all unsuspect.
2. Loss, Lass, Pass, Pals, Pall, Gall, Gail, Gain.
3. 40 marbles.
4. Soapstone.
5. S printed (Sprinted)

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The Landons—A Typical Average American Family

They have their home and their children with a safe, sensible outlook on life, and with an understanding of the problems and aspirations of their fellow Americans.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—Alfred Mossman Landon is an open-minded, intelligent, reasonable, determined, simple, tactful and friendly man. He is no glittering genius, no eloquent rabble rouser, no wit, no superman. The only "legend" that can fairly grow up around Governor Landon is the story of his straightforward ordinariness.

He is an able questioner of people who possess information, a ready listener. He is also singularly willing to delegate responsibility to those he trusts, as his attitude while the Cleveland convention was platform making significantly indicates. During the critical days he sat quietly at Topeka, not interfering by long-distance telephone every few minutes on every issue, while his friends carefully and slowly negotiated as reasonable, balanced a platform as they could obtain.

Just a Sensible Man

One of the most experienced women in American public life who with her husband has been a White House guest in the terms of at least four Presidents, who is also a Kansan and has known Governor Landon for many years, said graphically to me:

"It is just as if you, or any ordinary successful man in average American life, had suddenly been singled out by inscrutable events to become a presidential candidate. The country has called for open-minded common sense, for a man who typifies its best virtues. That is the story of Alfred Landon."

The Landon history fits accurately into this thumbnail picture. Alfred Landon was born in the Methodist Parsonage at West Middlesex, Penna., on Sept. 9, 1887. The family was already established in Elba, Ohio, but his mother was back home in her own country when he was born.

Rooted in New England

The Landon line in America starts with New England farmers who had come from England in 1650. The Mossman branch, his mother's family, is Scottish. The often-mentioned Dutch strain, which Kansans refer to as "Dutch stubbornness" in the Governor's character, comes through a Miss Peterman, who married a Landon. The fact that he was born in Pennsylvania, and that his name sounds Dutch, is responsible for most of the legend, although his firmness of character often does suggest the sterling virtues of the Pennsylvania Germans. There is a considerable French Huguenot strain in his lineage.

John Landon, the Governor's father, is in his late seventies and lives at the executive residence in Topeka. He is a rugged business man, an oil operator who built up a solid reputation in the pioneer Pennsylvania and Ohio fields, and moved to Kansas in 1904.

"Judge" Landon, as he is typically called, is a reserved man, who makes a weekly trip from Topeka to Kansas City, there to sit in the Kansas City Club, play a few games of bridge with his old friends—retired business men—in that more-or-less rich man's club.

There was a sister, Helen, born to John and Mrs. Landon, but she passed on at the age of six, while Alfred's mother passed soon after they moved to Kansas.

But in the Governor's youth, the Scottish Mossman influence was strong. A picture of him at the age of three, taken in Pennsylvania, reveals an ankle-length skirt in a bright tartan plaid. When he was eight, his picture shows him in wrinkled breeches, a well-worn boy's sweater, his arm around a very friendly spaniel, and the familiar Landon mouth turning up into its two dimples.

One Way to Get Eggs

The Landon family during Alfred's youth lived in a big frame house, set behind trees, in the college town of Marietta, Ohio. Alfred at 9 was a zealous poultry fancier. His proud father—from whose memories, despite his austere bearing—parts of two whole biographies of Alfred have been written, tells of Alfred holding a hen on her nest until she laid the twelfth egg necessary to make up an order. The story, to all hen keepers and lovers, sounds very much like the memories of a proud father.

Marietta lived in the aftermath of the Civil War at the turn of the century, as did most smaller American towns. History reading was popular, and Alfred formed a great taste for historical romance, which he retains. He tried to inculcate the taste in his daughter Margaret (Peggy) Anne during her motherless years—and failed.

Keen Political Era

But the turn of the century was alive and alert politically. The first great national conflicts on the issues of liberalism and "big business" were arising. The meaning of "human rights," according to the Landon biographers, became the core of his philosophy. Theodore Roosevelt was striding upon a waiting stage, and Mark Hanna's friend McKinley was going out. William Jennings Bryan was catching vibrant echoes in the nation with his ringing populist appeal.

The Landons were up with the times. They used to spend parts of their summers at near-by Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and listen to all the eloquence and entertainment collected by Bishop Vincent at that famous assembly. The Mossman grandfather was the Rev. W. H. Mossman, a Methodist minister and member of the Erie Conference who started life as a cabinetmaker. It was at his home that Alfred was born.

Was Pal of Uncle

Alfred's "Uncle Bill" Mossman (W. T. Mossman of Pittsburgh) was a comrade to the boy, only some 10 years older, and they explored the Pennsylvania hills together. Alfred went to Marietta Academy, began a football career which was ended by injury—he only weighed 114 pounds and could just barely hold down the end's position.

The year 1904 was important. The Landon family moved west. The very pilgrimage was important. In June, father and son went to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis. The 16-year-old Alfred sat on the edge of a gallery seat and watched William Jennings Bryan. However, they were Roosevelt men—and the Democrats had rejected Bryan for Alton B. Parker and gold.

John Landon went on ahead to Independence, Kan. Alfred came out on the train alone, and arrived at a town busy with the sound of saws and hammers, streets moving with wagons and carriages.

Center of Oil Country

It was the center of the mid-continent oil field. Fresh paint was everywhere. Fine carriages were on the streets, and glaring new castles of red brick stood in fresh graded lawns.

A few days later, Alfred went to Lawrence to enter the University of Kansas. He made friends easily, was a leader and spokesman of his fellows. Nobody had much money, but when Alfred spent too much the first year his father took the youth off allowance and established him in a joint bank account with himself. Henceforth Alfred's check for $1000 would have been good, but of course he spent less money.

The young men at Lawrence wore high, stiff collars when they went calling; mandolin and the guitar were the chief musical instruments, and one sat on the steps of sorority houses. Alfred was the type who managed class banquets and ran his fraternity—Phi Gamma Delta.

He was known as "Fox" Landon, a somewhat opprobrious nickname which may or may not have had enough justification. Certainly nothing in his later character indicates too shrewd a calculation, and everybody knows how easily nicknames originate.

Alfred also belonged to T. N. E., a Greek letter organization whose name to Kansas is symbolic of the "flaming youth" of 1906. Its purpose was conviviality.

There was trouble with the college authorities. Neither Governor Landon nor his friends have sought to conceal, in dry Kansas, this detail. William Allen White, then a member of K. U.'s board of regents, says that the first time he saw Alfred Landon was when the youth came before him as leader of a group of T. N. E. boys.

Alfred Was on the Mat

"Alfred was spokesman of the group," says Mr. White. "I remember him as a bright-faced boy with shiny shoe-button eyes, a dimple at each side of his smile. He was keener and cannier than he seemed. (Hence, perhaps, "Fox" Landon!) And after a few well chosen words of promises the boys went on their ways rejoicing. Incidentally, while Alfred was in school they kept their promise."

Alfred Landon went with his sheepskin and membership in the Kansas bar back to Independence. For three years, against the advice of his father and friends, he worked behind the cages in a bank, rising to earn $75 a month. At the end of that time, having been behind the scenes in the business community, seeing who was failing and who succeeding, and why, he went into the oil business.

Met Early Success in Oil

He was reasonably successful from the start, first bringing in wells on a lease in the Cherokee country of Oklahoma, the last American frontier. Alfred Landon was not a wild trader, nor particularly a speculator. He drifted around a large part of Kansas and Oklahoma in his boots, khaki trousers, leather jacket and greasy hat. He would drop in on friends and acquaintances—like the Whites, at Emporia—have a good meal set on a tablecloth, have a good bath, spend the evening in talk or reading some of the many books in that particular home—and sleep in a real bed.

In 1915 he married Miss Margaret Fleming of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. They settled down at Independence, and in 1917 their daughter, "Peggy Anne," was born. In 1918 Margaret Fleming Landon passed away.

Lieutenant in Army

Immediately thereafter, Alfred Landon went into the army as a first lieutenant in the chemical warfare service, and was stationed at Lakehurst, N. J., until his discharge after the armistice.

Then he returned to the oil business, it succeeded encouragingly, and his widening interests took him into politics. John and Alfred Landon were on the Bull Moose side of the Republican split in 1912, and John Landon was a Roosevelt delegate to the national convention. Alfred was Progressive county chairman in 1914. They went back into the Republican Party only when "T. R." himself returned. Just before leaving for war service, Alfred was the youngest of a group of men who helped elect Henry J. Allen as Governor of Kansas. Today Henry Allen faithfully serves the Landon interests at Cleveland.

Being a Republican in Kansas immediately raises the question: "Of what faction?" William Allen White says: "Alfred became a young leader of the progressive faction in a Republican state where factional lines cut deeper than party lines."

Alfred Landon, therefore, was as plainly marked and committed to the forward-looking, progressive school of politics—through long years of attachment to Theodore Roosevelt and a sneaking liking for Bryan—as could be possible. In 1924 he showed his salt again in supporting William Allen White's "protest" candidacy for Governor against the Ku Klux Klan.

In 1928 he was 40 years of age, and no political figure at all. His friend, Clyde Read, a Parsons newspaper man, asked him to manage his campaign for Governor, and, after hesitation, he agreed.

It was a diligent campaign, and White writes, "was liberal, ultra Reed won. The Reed program, Mr. liberal perhaps but certainly not radical." As chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Governor Landon traveled the state and made acquaintances. Young progressives gathered around him.

In 1930, the Republican Party in Kansas was split on factional rifts. Governor Reed was beaten in the primaries by an ultra-conservative Republican, who in turn lost in the elections to Democratic Harry Woodring, with "Doc" Brinkley, of radio fame an independent candidate.

It was clear that for victory in 1932, somebody who could unite progressive and conservative factions of the Republican Party was needed. Landon was persuaded to make the running, after a "terrible" opening speech that his friends say "was so bad, it was good!" He brought the two factions together, campaigning in every one of Kansas' 105 counties some, as big as half of New England.

While Franklin D. Roosevelt was sweeping the country, including Kansas, Alfred Landon was elected Governor, with a Republican legislature. Again in 1934, with another Roosevelt landslide, he won with no great difficulty.

Meantime, in 1930, he had met Miss Theo Cobb of Topeka, daughter of a leading banker, cultivated and cosmopolitan, with an especial love for good music. After a whirlwind courtship they were married. From 1930—it is significant to note—the Landon political rise has been direct and rapid. There are two children, Nancy Jo, aged 3, and John, aged 2. The Governor devotes much time to them, and they are unspoiled American babies.

During three years in the executive chair, Governor Landon has built up his reputation as budget balancer and conciliator. There was a Republican majority of only two in each house, at the mercy of factional whims.

Governor Landon began with jobs, appointing technically competent men, many from the state university, and even brought in experts from outside the State.

His most famous policy, the Cash Basis Law, was erected atop Governor Woodring's Tax Limitation Law. The first made it unlawful for cities, towns, or other subdivisions to go further into debt—they were already in deplorable condition—except under carefully restricted conditions. The Tax Limitation Law limited the amount any local governing body could levy for any purpose. A Budget Law, passed in the Woodring administration, and a Uniform Accounting Act in 1935 completed the picture of sound financing. Governor Landon does not claim the program is all original; his policy was admittedly to build upon the structure of what was good before: a policy which many believe to be precisely adapted to the nation today.

Sought Federal Help

The worst drought in Kansas's history struck in 1934. I remember visiting Emporia in that summer when the mercury stood at 116 degrees, and the very trees were dying. Governor Landon was in touch with Washington, getting the aid the Federal Government could best offer. His co-operation was complete and eager in drought relief plans, as it was in public works and emergency work relief.

There was no inhibition in the prairies against co-operating with the Federal Government; it had been the rule for decades. Kansas got plenty of federal grants, but it raised locally 26.5 per cent of the relief money spent in the state, a larger percentage than all but one of the middle western or southwestern states west of the Mississippi. Kansas has no apologies for its co-operation with the New Deal.

Progressive regulation of public utilities has been the rule in Kansas, and as one friendly biographer says, "A state of war always has been taken for granted in Kansas, the people on one side and the utilities and railroads on the other."

Governor Landon appointed a conciliatory corporations commission, but at the same time forced a reduction in utilities rates, and passed legislation—against a powerful utilities lobby—assessing the utilities the cost of a state department to control them, provided with engineers and lawyers who can compete with the private experts.

Strong, blue-sky regulation of wildcat securities was enlarged under Governor Landon a year before the establishment of the New Deal's SEC.

There are plenty of anecdotes about the Governor. But perhaps the best recommendation of his appeal and soundness comes from the men who have visited him since his presidential boom started. I have personally talked with perhaps a score of newspapermen who have interviewed the Governor at Topeka, of all viewpoints and varying degrees of cynicism.

I have not found one who was not most favorably impressed by the Governor, and came away a real friend.

Alfred Landon's strength is in the study or the council room, not before the microphone or in the auditorium. He is at his best in simple, friendly contacts. It remains to be seen how he can campaign up and down the United States. He has a trace of T. R. in his progressivism and love of the outdoors, a dash of Coolidge in his economy, but both comparisons are fallacious.

Landon is Landon. He will be subjected to tremendous pressure. He already has been taken for an exhilarating ride in one of the most amazing booms in American history. It has left him unchanged, say his visitors. The direct confidence he placed in his representatives at Cleveland, and their diligence in struggling for a liberal program, are indications of his ability to delegate responsibility, yet to hold to a line of principles.

In the next five months Alfred Mossman Landon will be tested, and the American people will give their verdict.

International; Milt Mumblow; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Domesticity Marks the Landon Environment

Upper Left—Mrs. Landon, Formerly Miss Theo Cobb. Upper Center—Gov. Alfred Mossman Landon and Mrs. Landon, With Their Daughter, Nancy Jo, and Son, Jack. Upper Right—Miss Margaret (Peggy) Anne Landon. Lower Left—Governor Landon When He Was 20 and a Student at the University of Kansas. Lower Center—The Landon Home in Topeka, Near the State Capitol. Lower Right—The Governor as a Young Boy

Gains In G. O. P. Platform Hailed By Women Leaders

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, June 12 — Women leaders here were jubilant today over gains accorded their objectives in the 1936 Republican platform which they see as of far-reaching importance to women throughout the nation.

The action of the political carpenters in nailing into the campaign structure planks upholding the merit system, opposing discriminatory legislation and a woman's labor clause to abolish sweatshops and child labor and regulate hour, wage and working conditions for women and children was of primary moment in the eyes of social reform advocates, who had pleaded for action on these issues that would be something more than "words to conceeal thoughts."

Ambiguities Discerned

Ambiguities in the labor clause were quickly discerned, however, in what was declared to be an ironical contradiction of terms in the pledge that would "support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions."

Thus it was held that in one breath the party proposed to wipe out child labor and in the next proceeded on the premise that it would continue to exist.

In this connection, the unequivocal statement of Alfred M. Landon in his telegram read at the convention nominating proceedings, was applauded as envisaging the party's real obligation on the issue. Mr. Landon wired that he favored "a constitutional amendment permitting states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary adequately to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions."

The Republican foreign affairs plank likewise drew wide criticism among women voter representatives here with its pledge that America shall not become a member of the World Court.

Commenting on behalf of the National League of Women Voters, Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer of Illinois, league spokesman before the platform committee, called the statement "an amazing repudiation of the record of the party and every Republican President since the World War."

"It is difficult to reconcile such a declaration with the great need for American co-operation in world affairs," she said.

The civil service plank, on the other hand, was seen as an unprecedented advance against the patronage spoilsman. Its provision to afford "such conditions as offer an attractive permanent career in government service to young men and women of ability, irrespective of party affiliations," adopts in general the plank which the woman voters have chiefly broached this year.

Merit System Upheld

The Landon telegram upheld the full substance in its declaration for including within the merit system "every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and agencies, and that this inclusion should cover the entire Post Office Department."

In speaking of this plank, Mrs. Bohrer declared, "Only by the institution of such changes as recommended by this nominee can the career service principle stated in the platform be made a reality."

There was special rejoicing in all quarters, however, over the recognition of the need of repeal of Section 213 of the National Economy Act under which dismissal of either husband or wife is compulsory when both are on the federal pay roll. This was left to the tail-end section of the pltform marked "furthermore," but is none the less specific and parallels in a major sense the plank submitted by the National Association of Business and Professional Women to oppose "legislation which will discriminate against women in federal and state employment.

Miss Doris Stevens, national council woman of the National Woman's Party, welcomed it as an "extension of the principle of equality for women on a very wide front."

"The State thereby sets an example to the private employer of the validity of this principle of equality, the total acceptance of which we shall continue to seek," she said.

The special advocacy of the National Woman's Party had been the equal rights amendment, but there was little surprise among the numerous women interested when it failed of any notice by the platform drafters. The amendment was recently favorably reported in the House of Representatives committee on judiciary, with Mrs. Betty Gram Swing, congressional secretary, in charge of the campaign.

Here as an active lobbyist on the equal rights issue, Mrs. Swing's comment on the platform draft took special exception to the recommendation that "women and children should be subject to minimum wages and hours regulations which do not apply to men."

"Adult women wage-earners will resent being classed with children and being singled out for treatment as inferiors," she said.

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A	G	A		C	O	N
E	E	T		T	A	T

Loyal Group Behind Landon Sets Precedents in Campaign; Ironed Out All Difficulties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—The Landon triumph depends not only on the Kansas Governor's own appealing qualities and policies, but upon a loyal, intelligent, unpretentious group behind him. Few American political leaders have had friends at once so devoted and so skillful.

The comparison inevitably turns to James A. Farley, the political manager who "organized" Democrats all over the United States to nominate Franklin D. Roosevelt. Compared to Mr. Farley's barely won victory, ultimately, at the Chicago convention, the Landon triumph by virtual acclamation is an amazing advance.

Their Accomplishment

The Landon leaders have:

Put over an "unknown" candidate with unprecedented emphasis.

Conciliated the Hoover and Borah factions, temporarily at least.

Obtained the co-operation of rival candidates who at the beginning of the week were breathing fire and brimstone against the Kansas Governor.

Obtained a fairly liberal platform.

The men who did this spring mostly from the newspaper business. Such are William Allen White of Emporia, Henry J. Allen of Wichita, Fred Harris of Ottawa, John P. Harris of Hutchinson, Roy Roberts of Kansas City, Lacey Haynes of Kansas City, Oscar Stauffer of Arkansas City, and Fred Brinckerhoff of Pittsburg, Kansas.

Landon's Manager

To them are added Lester McCoy of Garden City and John D. M. Hamilton of Topeka, the latter Governor Landon's manager.

All these men are intimately associated with Kansas, most of them native Kansans, and several were at the University of Kansas with the Governor. All have known him intimately almost since boyhood.

But many "favorite sons" have loyal friends. Political sagacity and nationwide acquaintance is necessary. A political machine of amazing successfulness has been built from the ground up by these men in much less than a year. Roy Roberts, William Allen White and John Hamilton were mainly responsible. Mr. Hamilton, serving as general counsel for the Republican National Committee, flew from one part of the country to the other, and tirelessly preached the Landon gospel.

Adviser to Hoover

Roy Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star, was formerly a Washington correspondent. Incidentally, he was once a close friend and adviser to former President Hoover. His acquaintance is as wide as that of any newspaper executive in the United States. A friendly entree into every important newspaper office in the Republic was no mean advantage, particularly when combined with the shrewd political common sense and experience possessed by Mr. Roberts.

As a symbol, a guarantee of progressivism, was William Allen White. He too is known the length and breadth of the land. His sometimes salty and pungent, sometimes whimsical, and sometimes tragic writings may be considered among the American classics of ordinary prose. His newspaper editorials are widely quoted. He commands an audience in sophisticated New York and Washington circles. And everywhere he is beloved as a gentle, sincere, warm and an appealing figure.

One-Man "Brain Trust"

In the background, but highly useful as a one-man "brain trust" was Henry C. Haskell, editor of the Kansas City Star, his analytical experience and familiarity with a wide range of national and world issues put the Landon campaign ideas on solid ground. Mr. Haskell is a recent Pulitzer prize winner. He was secretary to the late, famous Col. William Rockhill Nelson, colorful and distinguished founder of the Star, one of the originals of American newspaper life.

With such capable men behind it, the Landon candidacy made great progress. It was seen that it struck a responsive note in American thinking; its very simplicity and moderation were very appealing.

But only in the last day or two of the convention was the straight political virtuosity of the Landon leaders shown, as they went to great lengths to conciliate both Borah and Hoover, and took all rivals into camp. The outright ability of their moves on the political chessboard left old timers lost in admiration. For they did not concede too much in any single direction. The production of Governor Landon's platform telegram was a final touch.

Observers look forward to a well managed campaign, one in which the much-advertised political experts on the New Deal side cannot afford to make a single mistake.

Many of 'Old Guard' Slipping Into Rear As New Leaders March On

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—A strong party spirit that apparently reached down to the delegates today bade fair to dislodge from posts of prominence many of the elder statesmen who for years have dominated the affairs of the Republican Party.

On the committee which sat down to draft the policy which the party will go before the country to advocate were such men, old in the affairs of the party, as George H. Moses, former Senator from New Hampshire, Hiram Bingham, former Senator from Connecticut, and David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.

But while they sat by, the management of the platform was taken over by a group of westerners whose thoughts on party matters are in tune with the great wheat and corn belt.

Course for Campaign

Another evidence of this sweep will become patent when the new national committee comes together at the end of the convention to talk over its course in the coming campaign.

Just who will be the new chairman has not been made definite, but there has been much talk of John Hamilton, the 44-year-old Kansas lawyer, who has been so closely associated with the campaign of Governor Landon. By long practice the nominee chooses his own chairman to direct the campaign.

If his finger should point toward Mr. Hamilton, the Kansan would succeed Henry P. Fletcher, who was Ambassador to Mexico in 1920, when Mr. Hamilton got his first political job—Special Assistant Attorney General in Kansas.

Mr. Hamilton has been Governor Landon's number one man in the job of delegate gathering.

No Longer Heard

Some of those whose voices have long been heard in Republican committee meetings where policies were shaped and who will be no longer on the national committee are:

Walter F. Brown of Ohio, President Hoover's Postmaster-General; Mr. Brown's reorganization of the party in the South came in for considerable discussion at hearings on southern contests for seats at the present convention.

Mark L. Requa is Mr. Hoover's right hand man in California.

After a bitter fight in the state primary, the Illinois delegation dropped Frank L. Smith from the national committee and put in George F. Harding of Chicago. Mr. Smith was a veteran.

David A. Reed was replaced by G. Mason Owlet, a state senator. Before he went to the Senate, Mr. Reed was counsel for the United States Steel Corporation. The Reed and the Mellon families of Pittsburgh have ben closely associated for many years.

George Wingfield of Nevada, whose post went to Lester D. Summerfield of Reno, received his post.

Earl S. Kinsle of Vermont was succeeded by Harold W. Mason.

Politics Interrupts Playtime at Landon's

By the Associated Press

Topeka, Kan., June 12

THE feverish attention that suddenly surrounds a presidential nominee has interrupted the play of Gov. and Mrs. Alfred M. Landon's two small children.

Nancy Jo, 4, and John Cobb, 2, were taken over to their grandmother's home because they could not have their usual romp in their own yard—their feet got tangled in wires and cables.

"Why, Grandma," said Nancy, "the traffic was something terrible in our yard today."

Colonel Knox Has Had Varied Career

Vice-presidential nominee was a Rough Rider in the Spanish War and a major of artillery in France in the World War—Has long experience as newspaper publisher and editor.

International

Col. Frank Knox

In Cap and Gown After Being Made Honorary Doctor of Laws by Wittenberg College, Near Springfield, Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—Boston-born, Col. Frank Knox, former Rough Rider publisher of the Chicago Daily News, has been connected with newspapers almost continuously since he graduated from Alma College (Michigan) in 1898. By a twist of fate he was employed on the same newspaper, the Grand Rapids Herald, of which his leading rival for Vice-Presidential nomination, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, also worked. The work of the two men on the paper was coincident for only a brief period. Colonel Knox worked on the paper first as a reporter, then as city editor, and finally as manager of circulation.

Became Newspaper Publisher

Later on Colonel Knox branched out as a publisher in his own right. He supervised in the order named the Sault Ste. Marie (Michigan) News, the Manchester Leader, and Union of New Hampshire, and the Boston Daily Advertiser. He was manager of the Hearst Newspapers from 1927 to 1931. It was in the latter year that he and Theodore E. Ellis, a New Hampshire man who rose from a humble worker on the mechanical side of newspapers by way of an invention to affluence, bought a controlling interest in the Chicago Daily News.

Colonel Knox entered politics early in his career on the Republican side. He served for a couple of years as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Honored by Taft

William Howard Taft appointed him as member of the Board of Indian Commissioners in 1911 as recognition of the crusade he had conducted in favor of the Federal Government, giving more attention to the welfare of the Indians.

Colonel Knox has divided his activities between New England and the Midwest. It was as a New Hampshire delegate in 1920 that he went to the Republican National Convention and supported the nomination of Warren G. Harding.

Colonel Knox served under "Teddy" Roosevelt and Leonard Wood in the Rough Riders in the war with Spain; in the World War he immediately volunteered his services, though beyond the draft age.

He was commissioned captain of field artillery and he served overseas with the Seventy-eighth Division. His rise was rapid.

He became a major soon after he arrived in France. It was at the close of the war that he accepted a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps, and it is here that his colonelcy is placed.

Colonel Knox has engaged in many activities outside of his regular newspaper duties and his services in the Army. It was Knox, for example, who was called by President Hoover to the chairmanship of the national campaign to combat hoarding in 1932. Back in 1920 for a time he had headed a publicity drive for one of his adopted states, New Hampshire.

In recent years, Colonel Knox has attracted national attention in his steady campaign against the Roosevelt Administration. He was one of the first publishers to break through the "Honeymoon Period" of the new Democratic leadership to denounce the New Deal. In the past three years he has voiced his views on the public platform from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In an address before the Los Angeles (Calif.) County Republican Assembly last July, he made a typical expression on the subject:

"I charge the President and his advisers with deliberately promoting the enactment of a group of laws which they have every reason to expect will be declared unconstitutional as soon as they reach the Supreme Court, and with doing this for the deliberate purpose of undermining the powers and prestige of the Supreme Court of the United States and of precipitating attacks upon the court in the hope that its unique power, as a co-ordinate branch of the American Government whose duty it is to pass on the constitutionality of laws enacted by the legislative branch, will be destroyed."

Demands Balanced Budget

Colonel Knox has repeatedly emphasized the need for a balanced budget and has attacked the heavy spending activities of the New Deal. Another major matter which he has constantly underlined is the farm situation, taking the stand that no satisfactory solution is possible without a market abroad for the surplus products of the land.

One of the handicaps for the recent Knox boom for Presidency has been the newspaper situation within Chicago. There are only three major newspapers for the second largest city of the country and these are bitterly hostile. Though Colonel Knox served William Randolph Hearst as general manager for five years, this did not win any ssentimental affection from the Hearst Chicago Examiner when Colonel Knox took over the Daily News.

In the same way, Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune has shown an ill-concealed aversion to the Knox candidacy in the past months.

All Against New Deal

However these three papers are united in their common distaste for the New Deal, and with the nomination for the vice-presidency actually secured, there can be no doubt of their wholehearted support of the full anti-Roosevelt ticket.

Though not always in office, he is not, however, such a novice as is supposed. Backing the right man for Governor, he was made Republican state chairman in Michigan in 1910, holding that job until 1912 when he entered a period of defeats, for himself, or his candidate, first as preconvention Midwest campaign manager for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912; as a Roosevelt man before the 1916 convention, and as a worker for Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood in 1920. In 1924 he ran for office for the first time as Republican candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, but was beaten by John W. Winant.

He is a Congregationalist and a Mason, and belongs to a number of clubs in Manchester, Washington, New York and Chicago.

Political Groups To Join Townsend

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend announced last night that his old-age pension organization, the National Union for Social Justice, the Huey Long Share-the-Wealthers and the Lemke Farm Unionists would unite in a four-group political rally at Syracuse, N. Y., on June 20.

Representative William Lemké has enrolled thousands of farmers from the farm belt into his farm union, Dr. Townsend said.

An agreement between the Lemke group and the Townsend and Long organizations to co-operate in the endorsement and support of congressmen, Democrat or Republican, to take Congress "out of control of the Farley-Roosevelt dictatorship" was issued by Mr. Townsend.

Transients Prove Problem To Saskatchewan Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Transient laborers, kept from riding freight trains either east or west in search of work, are presenting a serious problem for provincial government officials in western Canada.

Relief camps are being closed, there are few openings for unskilled labor, resident unemployed are demanding any jobs on public works programs, so as a temporary measure the Saskatchewan government is giving stranded transients $12 a month relief.

Knows Politics

International

Miss Mildred Reeves

CLEVELAND, June 12—Prominent among the feminine delegates to the Republican Convention, Miss Mildred Reeves has had a long schooling in politics.

She represents the District of Columbia as one of its three delegates. Her political experience dates back to the time when she was secretary to the late Speaker Longworth. Since that time she has taken up the practice of law in Washington, D. C.

Miss Reeves has made history in Cleveland. She is the first woman ever chosen to help draft a Republican national platform. Besides being a member of the Resolutions Committee, she is an active member of the Credentials Committee.

Lowden Well Pleased Will Support Landon

OREGON, Ill., June 12 (AP)—Former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, elder statesman of the Republican Party and veteran campaigner for farm relief, expressed gratification today at the choice of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas as his party's presidential nominee.

"Of course, I'll support him," said Mr. Lowden, whose name was mentioned in some preconvention speculation as a possible spearhead for the flattened-out "stop Landon" movement.

Waterway Plank Loses

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—Last-minute efforts of Minnesota convention delegates failed to obtain inclusion in the Republican Party's platform of an endorsement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway.

Landon Unanimous Nominee, Virtually Amends Platform

(Continued from Page 1)

because Herman M. Langworthy, a Kansas City lawyer at his first convention, had read the platform, as chairman of the Resolutions Committee. They must have been saying to themselves:

"These inexperienced fellows from Kansas thought they were pretty smart. But we foxed 'Fox' Landon. We have turned about half of the essentials of his 'progressive' platform inside out. Well, there's nothing like experience in politics. Ho hum."

Complacency Short-Lived

The senators sat confidently in their places. It was all over but the shouting for Landon. The platform was "safe." John Hamilton strode nervously up and down the little tongue of rostrum reaching out to the speakers' stand. Suddenly, and for no reason—as if at a prearranged signal — Hamilton handed his prepared speech to an assistant, leaned over to grasp a single sheet of white "flimsy" paper handed up by a friend, and strode to the microphone.

It was the Landon telegram, declaring that although he intended if nominated to accept unqualifiedly the word and spirit of the undertaking, he must in candor make known his views on three points.

Forged in Hot Fire

Both the full platform, and the Landon additions are printed in this issue of the Monitor. They were the product of tense, hourly changing negotiations on a smoking anvil. Essential parts of original Landon platform, in condensed form, were published in the Monitor on June 6, and in a fuller form on June 10. But until the very last moment, details were in doubt.

During the last half-day, events moved rapidly. Governor Landon's chief interest, expressed through his representatives here, was to take his place on a progressive platform. He asked for several definitely liberal proposals:

The Landon Proposals

An unqualified promise to provide for universal old age with a direct tax; a declaration for control of the sale of securities, resembling the New Deal's SEC.

A commitment for the control of the activities of interstate utilities.

A commitment to collective bargaining.

A constitutional amendment, in the light of the Supreme Court's minimum wage decision, by which the states could provide protection for women and children in industry.

Sweeping civil service reform, extending the merit system up to the jobs of assistant Cabinet members, and including all of the post office, including the Postmaster General.

Farm relief based mainly on soil conservation, purchase of marginal land, abundance rather than scarcity economics, promotion of the family-type farm, payments for domestic portions of crops which have export surpluses, horse-trading agreements with single countries to sell farm products.

A monopoly plant satisfactory to Senator Borah.

On most of these planks, the Landon forces triumphed, easily or hardly. But the conservative majority on the subcommittee and main platform committee struck out a reference to reduction of farm acreage a housing plank, reduction of government expenditures by 50 per cent over the highest Roosevelt levels, and the Vandenberg amendment to permit veto of separate items in appropriation bills. On these planks the Landon forces apparently put up little resistance. At any rate, they were overruled.

Likewise, Governor Landon opposed repudiation of American membership in the World Court—advocated by every American president since the Court has been founded. Here his leaders had only one or two supporting votes.

Need of Wage Amendments

However, Governor Landon took very seriously the need for a minimum-wage amendment to the Constitution. The eastern conservatives as well as Senator Borah insisted that to speak of an amendment at all was to open the door to a whole flock of centralizing changes.

Likewise, on currency the Governor—who has had many recent contacts with Dr. Edwin Kemmerer of Princeton University, and other orthodox economists—was insistent upon mention of the gold standard. When he was defeated on these two points, as well as on his civil service plank, he determined to act directly to the main body of the convention.

Three times the Governor, through his representatives, pleaded for his views in the sub-committee and main committee.

Insists on Gold Plank

Three times he was turned down. The only recourse was to make his direct statement to Mr. Hamilton, for presentation to the whole body.

Meantime, Senator Borah's ideas were taken to be contrary to the condemnation of further devaluation of the dollar. President Hoover, by telephone to the California delegation, appealed to the committee to declare for a return to the gold standard. The committee pleased neither leader. It remained for Governor Landon, to take a step toward the Hoover viewpoint.

Senator Borah, prior to the Landon telegram, had represented himself as tolerably pleased with the platform, declaring it to be the best platform he had seen come out of a Republican convention for many years. This despite the fact that two strong paragraphs had been cut out of Senator Borah's own monopoly plank.

These planks declared:

"We favor a declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among other things, the prevention of holding companies beyond the second degree, or interlocking directorates of stock watering, of discrimination in price, of price fixing and of all monopolistic practices which may be defined by law.

"We believe the Sherman Anti-trust Law has received judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficiency, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength which it previously possessed and of which it has been deprived by such interpretation."

Senator Borah said he would have preferred inclusion of these paragraphs, but that the plank had the same legal effect without them.

Lost on World Court

Governor Landon would have preferred omission of any mention of the World Court or of the League of Nations, and his leaders so urged the committee. He was overruled, and did not see fit to arouse misunderstanding by urging the contrary in his telegram.

The most liberal, the Republican platform represents a great advance over past G. O. P. declarations. Its weakest spot is regarded as its wholesale condemnation of the reciprocal trade agreements, and in the farm plank, its declaration for "horse-trading" two-nation trade agreement along the lines advocated by George N. Peek. The foreign affairs plank shares this dubious distinction, as well as the declaration for collection of the inter-allied war debts.

But the fact remains that what William Allen White calls a "militant liberal leader" on a reasonable adequate platform has emerged upon the political scene.

How the Boom Grew

The history of the Landon nomination throws revealing light on the whole situation and may be usefully recapitulated:

One year ago Governor Landon, twice placed in the executive mansion in Topeka in Democratic landslide years, was being talked of here and there over the country. Mostly people said: "Who is this man Langdon, anyway? He balanced the Kansas budget."

By the new year his name was everywhere, and without the "g"; headquarters were opened; the boom was gathering solid momentum among the rank and file in all states. Only Senator Vandenberg was a serious opponent, but he hung back and would not make a deliberate fight, hoping to be second choice of all the candidates and thus a compromise nominee.

When the convention gathered, Governor Landon had promises of over 300 votes, topped by a solid "Old Guard" section in Connecticut, which augured well for the big New York and Pennsylvania block.

Managers See Strength

His managers, speaking cautiously but confidently, revealed growing strength.

On Sunday, Senator Vandenberg arrived, spoke caustically of "steamrollers," and sought to "stop Landon." On Monday, Senator Borah arrived, held a blistering press conference which revealed his unwillingness to enter an anti-Landon coalition but in which he imposed stiff platform planks directly opposing several Landon commitments.

On Wednesday, Colonel Knox appeared mysteriously in town, also to show himself and attempt to bolster the fast-slipping strength of the opposition. Senator Dickinson had been in Cleveland, early trying to tally his modest handful of delegates.

None of these unprecedented personal appearances of candidates did the slightest good; indeed, if anything, they created sympathy and strength for Governor Landon.

Landon Remained Aloof

The Kansas Governor stayed silently at Topeka, his managers proceeded unruffled to pickup daily accretions of votes. The vital point was that delegates pledged to opponents kept walking out on their leaders. It was plain that the opposition had many generals but no army.

Right along, experienced political observers had not the slightest doubt the Kansas Governor would be nominated, but on Wednesday they were certain.

Meantime, the effort of the Landon leaders to conciliate all wings of the party was under way.

Borah on High Horse

Months ago, William Allen White had called on Senator Borah in Washington and sought him to submit his platform planks. The Senator haughtily spurned the request, terming it a plot to lure him on the Landon band wagon.

The efforts—despite impossible conditions placed by Senator Borah on the submission of his planks—were renewed in Cleveland.

A meeting of minds—up to Governor Landon's telegram—was effected between the Kansas leaders and Senator Borah.

Similarly, the "Old Guard" leaders were kept in conciliatory mood, and ultimately they took plush-covered seats on the band wagon, where they now perch, slightly bewildered but hopeful.

Bacon Leads Rush To Second Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12—Led by Gasper G. Bacon, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, seven other enthusiastic "Landoneers" seconded the nomination of Gov. Alfred M. Landon, for Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Three of these "seconders" were women. They were: Mrs. Corrine Alsop of Connecticut, Mrs. Jane Turtlelot of Oregon, and Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms, daughter of Mark Hanna.

First "seconder" former Lieut.-Governor Bacon urged all Republicans to make the coming campaign a "fight for freedom."

Gov. Frank B. Fitzgerald of Michigan followed Mr. Bacon and stated that his seconding was done on the recommendation of Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg. Perry W. Howard, Negro delegate from Mississippi; Henry Duffy of Missouri and Charles M. Day of South Dakota completed the list.

Immediately following the seconding the other candidates mentioned for the nomination, but who withdrew at the last minute, spoke briefly. Despite calls for "Borah" the Idaho senator was the only withdrawn candidate who did not speak.

Senator Vandenberg said there was but one slogan—"Stop Roosevelt!"

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New Hampshire—Bethlehem, Lake Sunapee

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Republican Party Appears United on Common Front for Vigorous Campaign

Hamilton, Landon's Manager, Offers Name in Nomination

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—The name of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas was offered to the Republican National Convention last night as "the one man" who can lead his party to victory in November by rallying the "rank and file of all America" to its standards.

John D. M. Hamilton, national committeeman from Kansas and general counsel of the Republican National Committee, nominated Governor Landon in an address declaring that the party today "makes a choice for itself and America."

"Let us then reflect the worthiest traditions of a mighty past," Mr. Hamilton cried, "and make certain of a mightier future by meeting our obligations for that choice with the one man who can rally to a glorious cause the rank and file of all America, and that man is Alfred Mossman Landon."

For Simple Administration

"So grave are the issues, so serious the task confronting us that we must in the fulfillment of that obligation entertain from this platform no suggestions of measures or of men unless brought to us freed from selfish motives and personal ambitions."

Sharply criticizing what he called Democratic bureaucracy, Mr. Hamilton said that Governor Landon made the Kansas State administration "not complex, but simple."

As President, Mr. Hamilton said, Governor Landon would restore "the essential confidence of our citizens in themselves and in their government which is the nation's greatest need today."

Mr. Hamilton, who as manager of the "Landon-for-President Committee" has labored for the Landon cause, declared that the Republican Party provides "the sole rallying ground for united political action" against an oppressive Democratic administration.

"Today," he said, "this nation is faced with the unusual picture of a President apparently without concern and at times seemingly by design, using the powers and prerogatives of high high office to undermine the American Democracy.

"Under his administration we have seen the courts circumvented; indefensible waste and extravagance reflected in mounting deficits; the use for partisan purposes of authority and money granted by Congress supposedly to avert suffering and distress.

"His only fixed policies have fostered monopoly; threatened the nation's credit; driven needed capital from the field of industrial enterprise; increased unemployment, and caused confidence in representative government to reach its ebb."

Must Know His Business

The man who "carries the standard of Americanism" for the Republicans, Mr. Hamilton said, must know labor problems because he has labored; he must know needs of those in distress through personal contact; he must know farm problems from associations with farmers.

"He must know something of the difficulties and intricacies of American business life, not from economists who have never known the necessity of meeting a pay roll, but from his own experience in business.

"He needs must realize that the disbursement of public funds is a public trust and not a political revelry, and he is the more apt to have that realization if his own property has not been bestowed upon him but has been gained through his own efforts.

"No friend of monopoly in any business," Mr. Hamilton said, "Governor Landon has announced without equivocation that we must attack the evils of monopoly frankly and resolutely, and must insist that Government keep in force at all times a fair competitive system."

Assails New Deal

"Through three and one half years we have heard much talk of emergency. Emergency has been advanced as an argument for the breaking of campaign pledges, for a reckless spending of public funds, for the creation of a bureaucracy, for the appointment of public officials for reasons of personal loyalty rather than merit, and for a bewildering succession of inconsistent and impracticable measures which have retarded recovery and created uncertainty.

"Yet Governor Landon was elected to his office at the same time that the New Deal Administration was elected to power. He faced in his capacity as a state executive emergencies of the same kind that confronted the national executive. He faced also the same question of whether he should in that emergency break the pledges he had made in his campaign, or whether he should keep those pledges.

Breaking Contracts Easy

"There is nothing easier than to break a contract, once you have convinced yourself that contracts can be broken. There is nothing easier than telling a half-truth to cover that broken contract, once you have decided that truth is out of style. There is nothing easier than to promise all things to all men when your conscience is sufficiently elastic. There is nothing easier than to take any means at hand to secure votes, once you have decided that you value votes more than your own self-respect. There is nothing easier than spending money you do not have to pay, and it is easy and amusing to indict and condemn the motives of your opponents, when you have lost your sense of proportion and have become convinced that you and you alone are indispensable to the people.

"He believes that these moderate people want neither radicalism on the one hand nor reaction on the other; that they want performance and not promises; that they want the elimination of the hysterical tone from the Government; that they are tired of epithets, evasions and sophistries; that they want no flouting of the Constitution whether by executive evasion, loose legislation or pernicious propaganda; that they condemn attempts to create class divisions in a country that knows no classes; and that they propose to solve their problems in accordance with the American system. This great group of moderate thinking people make up the vast majority of this nation.

Empty Promises Made

"We have been through bitter times and they have left their mark. Our generation has seen the collapse of the financial chicanery that was to make us millionaires and the collapse of the political chicanery that was to make us kings. Grimly we know that neither can achieve its promise, that the result of one is poverty and of the other loss of our liberties.

"From its inception, through its darkest hours, in its worst crises, the United States has—and I say it with all knowledge of its meaning—held in its hands the hope of the future progress of the world. Here then is our responsibility. Here is the crisis which we must meet and here is the choice which we must make."

Nomination Scenes Eclipse Any Circus

(Continued from Page 1)

acres of people below. The crowd in the final topmost seats in the gallery are lost to sight from the floor below.

A tremendous cheer breaks out at the economy plank. The crowd breaks loose again in three separate cheers as the Republican Party pledges itself against joining, first, the League of Nations, second, the World Court, and third, entangling alliances.

Hamilton's Triumphal Hour

It is just before 9. John D. M. Hamilton, Landon manager, has appeared in the press section and has quickly popped out again. He is waiting to be escorted triumphantly to the platform. Probably the radio network has been setup for 9. It is 6 o'clock, now in California. The nominating speech for Governor Landon will get a maximum national audience.

Now 9:05, and Mr. Langworthy has finished.

"Mr. President," he calls in a loud voice. "I move the adoption of these resolutions." There is an instant's pause.

"Those in favor of this resolution will signify by saying "Aye," shouts the chairman. There is a tremendous shout. There are no "Noes."

"The platform is adopted. Nominations for Presidency are now in order."

"Alabama," calls the chair.

"Alabama passes," says somebody on the floor.

"Arizona," shouts the chair.

"Arizona yields to Kansas," cries a voice.

"The chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Hamilton."

"Oh, Susanna" Makes Bow

And the crowd has let loose. The band strikes up "Oh, Susanna." It is the first time the theme song of the 1936 Republican presidential fight has been heard on the floor. It has been heard all over Cleveland for the past week, but has not so far come to the convention floor.

The crowd breaks into the old break-down, pioneers song, that brings memories of covered-wagons, the "Old West," the frontier—the romantic and glorious past of the "Young America." Now it is followed by "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," "Three Long Years" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The noise has suddenly ceased. Mr. Hamilton is speaking. He has a surprise. He is reading a telegram from Governor Landon. There is absolute silence. The telegram tells Governor Landon's insistence on running on his own platform. He will demand, he says, a constitutional amendment to provide maximum hours and minimum wages for women and children. He demands a gold plank. He demands a powerful civil service reform drive

Newspapermen are looking at each other. Their eyes stare, their mouths fall. Nothing like this has been heard in a convention hall in living memory. On each of these planks the platform drafters had watered down the original Landon desires. Now he has plastered them on the front pages of every paper in the country. He could not have attracted half the attention if his original idea had been accepted.

Mr. Hamilton launches into his prepared speech.

Mr. Hamilton is a wiry young man with a terrific energy, curly auburn hair, and the greatest political find of the campaign. At this instant eight huge arc searchlights are focused upon him, four batteries of Kleig lights with five enormous bulbs in each one and scores of minor illuminators. The heat of these lights is slowly causing a sunburn on the sweltering press sections that bask beneath it.

Then the Deluge

He mentions Governor Landon's name. An instant's silence. Then a roar. The ovation has begun. Probably it will last an hour. Kansas leads off with a huge picture of Landon. The other states swing into line. The crowd is swept off its feet. In the uproar the sound of the band playing "Oh, Susanna" is drowned despite the electrical magnification. Only the throb of the drum is heard. Little bells have been distributed to the crowd. They make an undercurrent of sound like thousands of chirping frogs on a spring night.

There goes a sign "U-tah T-rusts A-lf's H-eart."

Now a child dressed as a sunflower. The press section stands on the chairs and tables. It is like New Year's eve, plus the departure of a big ocean liner, a frantic football crowd, plus an old fashioned torch light parade.

Coup Pleases White

William Allen White is standing behind the writer. He is beaming over that Landon telegram. It is, beyond doubt, the most exciting political coup that has been provided for a generation. It is a little hard to avoid superlatives with this din going on, but the crowd has passed into an emotional stage that is communicative. Mr. White says that when Senator Hiram Bingham read the condensation of the platform to the press an hour ago, he did not know of the forthcoming Landon telegram. That is revealing. Incidentally, the newspaper crowd laughed ironically when they heard the minimum wage straddle as it was originally incorporated in the platform.

The noise started at 9:25. Only 10 minutes have elapsed. These ovations lose their spontaneity after a while, but now there is no flagging. The convention hall is a sea of marching banners and slogans.

Snell Raps—He Has Too

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company has distributed "form congratulations" already dated and addressed to "Hon. Alf M. Landon."

All that the excited spectator has to do is to write the message and sign it.

The telegrapher of a New York tabloid is standing on the plank bench, with his telegraph instrument in his hand, while the reporter of the same paper is dictating a story to him.

Landon feathers for hat bands have miraculously appeared in the crowd together with Hawaiian leis of yellow paper to hang about the neck.

Mr. Snell is rapping ineffectually for order. It is now 9:48. He does not really expect to get order, but it is his duty to rap and it adds to the noise and the crowd's sense of abandon anyway. But Mr. Hamilton, it appears, is only part way through his speech. He has merely mentioned Governor Landon's name. He has more to say, and so, after 32 minutes, the crowd subsides.

Rather Anticlimactic

The balance of the speech is something of an anticlimax.

It is 10:18 now. Mr. Hamilton is finishing. There has been occasional cheering, but nothing of a spectacular nature.

Now it is over. There is another parade, but it is short and rather mechanical. The crowd has shot its bolt.

The chairman gets order.

He asks for further nominations, and proceeds through the roll of the states. In turn, each state "passes." A woman's voice answers for New Mexico.

Ohio passes and there is a cheer. That means that the undecided delegates pledged for Robert Taft have dropped out. Puerto Rico is the last.

"If there are no further nominations, the chair will recognize the following to second the nomination Landon," says Mr. Snell.

Massachusetts Man Leads

Gaspar G. Bacon of Massachusetts is the first. Speeches are limited to three minutes. Mr. Bacon goes over the time. Mr. Snell edges up to him. The crowd is uneasy, but he finishes.

Frank B. Fitzgerald, Governor of Michigan, is the next, then Mrs. Corinne L. Alsop of Connecticut, Perry W. Howard, leader of the Negro delegation of Mississippi, and Henry Duffy of Missouri follow. A pretty young woman from Washington, whose name most people fail to catch, makes a clear, sensible seconding speech. Charles M. Day makes the crowd laugh. If Mr. Landon gets the nomination, he says, "as now seems likely—." Besides, this speech is short. He gets great applause.

It is extraordinary how the characters of the speakers show up in these three-minute addresses. Mrs. Ruth Hanna Sims, daughter of Mark Hanna, is the last of the regular nominating speeches.

Generous in Defeat

There is a pause.

"The chair now recognizes Senator Vandenberg of Michigan."

The crowd gives a whoop.

Senator Vandenberg pledges his "faith and fealty," as he says, "on and off the stump" to make the Governor of Kansas "the next President of the United States."

That brings a great cheer, that merges a minute later into the spot as Col. Frank Knox, another former presidential aspirant, is introduced. He calls for "a united front."

It is a parade of ex-candidates. The next is Senator Dickinson of Iowa. In turn he calls for a harmony program—"a crusade campaign." He is followed by Governor Nice of Maryland. "Be of good cheer—be not afraid, I shall not attempt to make a speech," says the Governor. Robert F. Taft, favorite son of Ohio, is last.

Only Borah Is Absent

Everyone has been heard from now but Senator Borah—Mr. Borah, a candidate who has more influence on this convention floor than any other and has never been near it, except Governor Landon himself. To produce him sure would be a victory of conciliation, indeed. Senator Boras is in Cleveland but not here.

Suddenly just as these words are written, there are cries from all over the hall of "Borah—Borah." Comes from the galleries. It is not coming from the delegates. It is coming from the spectators. It is over in a minute, as the polling begins, but it expresses a feeling that seems to be deep and widespread; just what it means, whether praise or blame for the Idaho Senator, it is impossible to interpret.

The 48 methods of speaking the English language are all being heard now in the responses of the state leaders as the roll is called. The single word "Landon" can be pronounced in a broad southern drawl, or a sharp New England accent. The western leaders emphasize that they are "prairie states"—a jibe at the comment of Postmaster General James M. Farley.

West Virginia casts 15 votes for Landon and one for Borah.

Boohs for Borah

That is unexpected. There are "boohs" for Borah.

Wisconsin follows it up. There are 18 votes for Borah of the 24. That means it will not be unanimous, after all.

But the chairman of the Wisconsin delegation asks that the vote be made unanimous.

The chairman rules that this cannot be done till after the vote is announced.

The clerk announces the result.

The vote is 19 for Borah, Landon 984.

The result is received in dead silence.

Now comes the motion for unanimity from the Wisconsin delegation. It is made, carried.

Mr. Snell tries to say something, but the band breaks into "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A big American flag is lowered Toy balloons fall from the ceiling.

It is 11:45.

It is all over.

Will It Be Lunch at the White House?

International

Landon's Daughter Greets Friends

Mrs. John P. Haas, Hutchinson, Kan. — Miss Margaret (Peggy) Anne Landon — Violette Brockett, Of Idaho

Maxine Laporte, Cleveland, Ohio — Mabel Rafferty, Marion, Ohio — Mrs. Florence Lowry, Cleveland, Ohio — Mrs. Milo Jones, Seneca, Kan.

Topeka Goes Wild In Quick Ovation To GOP Nominee

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon picked out a new necktie, took a fighting stance and gathered up the reins of the Republican Party today wth the avowed determination of leading his followers to victory in November.

"I propose to wage the most aggressive campaign the Republican Party has seen in years," the Kansas Governor told newsmen shortly before the Cleveland convention unanimously named him its Presidential nominee.

The tumult among Topeka's 65,000—when the phrase "Landon nominated" rippled across the wires and through the ether—was unparalleled here since the World War armistice.

Surged Over Lawn

In the ear-splitting demonstration thousands threaded their way through the downtown district and surged across the lawn of the Executive Mansion.

There, near midnight, in the eerie glow of kleig lights and old-fashioned political red flares, the Governor came to his front porch and bespoke the "good will" of his neighbors.

His gray hair slightly rumpled and his face flushed, the Governor displayed his emotion in the timbre of his voice. He kept his gray, double-breasted suit trim, but his necktie was crumpled and askew when the crush of the well-wishers abated.

With Mrs. Landon

Waving his hand for quiet, Governor Landon appeared before the uproarious crowd accompanied by Mrs. Landon and her mother.

"Nothing is more worthwhile than the regard of one's neighbors," he told the throng, suddenly become silent.

"Nothing tugs more strongly at one's heart strings than their good wishes. If, after three years a your Governor, I did not enjoy you respect and good will, I should feel that I had failed—

"For the sentiments you manifest by your gathering here tonight, Mrs. Landon and I thank you from the bottom of our hearts. We shall always cherish the memory of thi happy evening together."

Drum and bugle corps from one direction marched into, through and past bands from the other direction. All played the Landon theme song "Oh, Susannah." Sidewalk throngs took up each chorus or contributed their own.

Added to the Din

Small boys with firecrackers and men with bombs added to the din.

Automobile spotlights flashed from curb to curb, then shot into the air to meet the beam of a searchlight flashed down from an airplane that circled overhead.

"We want Landon!" was the chant that first found voice in the throng waiting on the executive mansion lawns. And everywhere people shouted, blew horns and rang bells.

Governor Landon's voice betrayed his emotion as he read a telegram of congratulations from Ralph C. Mitchell, Mayor of Independence, Kan., his home town.

He then introduced Mrs. Landon, but her voice failed her.

The Governor cut a huge cake, decorated with a message of congratulations to resemble a telegram, and passed out pieces to everyone within reach, motioning forward a crowd of eager-eyed messenger boys.

When he finally returned indoors with Mrs. Landon, the crowd showed n disposition to depart and chanted "We want Landon" so insistently that, obviously tired but apparently willing, he appeared again with Mrs. Landon.

Hungarian Girl to Drive Taxi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The first Hungarian girl to become a professional taxi driver received her license recently from the Budapest authorities. She is Miss Margareth Jessenák, 18, and she has hopes of becoming a bus driver in the future.

Peggy Anne Forgets the East As She Speeds to See Father

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 — Margaret (Peggy) Anne Landon, daughter of the Prairie State Governor, who is now the Republican nominee for President of the United States, took the train back to Topeka today. It meant a change in her plans for a trip East after the convention that cast no shadow of disappointment on her happy face.

After last night's nomination session, when, with joy and laughter and tears of excitement, she actually heard the roar of her father's bandwagon as it captured 984 of the 1003 votes of the nation's G. O. P. delegates in the great convention hall, it seemed primarily important today to go home to the family. The thing was settled after she had talked with him over long-distance telephone last night following his radiocast on the convention outcome from the Landon sitting room in Topeka, Kan.

Face Still Glows

Peggy Anne's face still glowed today at the memory of that roll call. The "most exciting moment" for her, she said, was when Wisconsin came out with "18 for Borah." The alphabet of the delegation roster was almost done by then, but Peggy Anne thought that something terrible might happen any minute to change things.

She wanted a hamburger when it was all over and said wistfully, as the photographers again prepared to lay siege even in a remote room in the Landon quarters at the Hollenden Hotel, that she had had a "fine time," except that she "didn't have a chance to yell."

Dodges Question

"People were around me all the time," she said. "Every time I opened my mouth, somebody took a picture."

"What are you going to do when you get to the White House?" a reporter asked.

"Well, I don't know whether I am going to get to the White House," she hedged, with the joyous glance that has made her a premier Landon campaigner without lifting a finger.

Band at Hotel

There was a band for Peggy Anne when she returned to the hotel headquarters after the grandest evening in her life. She had gone with her grandfather, John Landon, to watch the proceedings from an obscure box under the balcony where she made a picture for a prairie ballad in her yellow linen dress, bright as sunflower petals, with buttons and artificial flowers of deep brown and at her throat the Landon sunflower emblem, extra large. A flighty broadbrimmed straw floated on her brown hair with some more of the brown flowers.

Peggy Anne could not keep her seat when the hall, a blue-white glare of klieg lights, became a flux of delegates out of their seats, bearing banners, peopling the aisles with Landon likenesses and quickly disclosing that it was a convention that had only one candidate for nomination.

Target of Cameras

White arcs of the flash-lights early began playing around "the girl in the yellow dress," for the way her face changes with every rejoicing instant, she is a subject in a thousand.

Grandfather John had to sit down with the stress of it, but Peggy Anne could not get her eyes on enough places at once. When they brought the microphone to her at the "off the rocks with Landon and Knox" stage, she spoke into it what she was feeling; that she was very happy; that it was wonderful.

The whistles began to blow and the rafters rang with "Oh, Susannah" and women delegates began to wave their hats. Peggy heard the eloquent women from Connecticut, New Mexico and Washington declare that they wanted to do what the convention wanted to do: "Go back and fight for Landon now," she heard the Negro leader from Mississippi declare on behalf of 4,000,000 black people, "for Landon of John Brown's state"; she heard men from Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana announce that Alfred M. Landon was "the one man to stop Roosevelt."

'Local Boy Makes Good'

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., June 12 (AP)—Alfred M. Landon's home town, where he lost a race for precinct committeeman six years ago, hailed him as the Republican presidential nominee today with a spontaneous celebration that lasted through the early hours.

When the news of his nomination was flashed from Cleveland last night Mayor Ralph C. Mitchell, touched a button that set off the waterworks siren. In a few minutes virutally the whole town was whooping through the streets.

Bombs burst in the air. Factory whistles were opened full blast. Locomotives added their roar. Fireworks crackled everywhere. Residents hurried to town, holding down their automobile horns. A band struck up "Oh, Susannah."

"Local boy makes good" shouted a man in the crowd.

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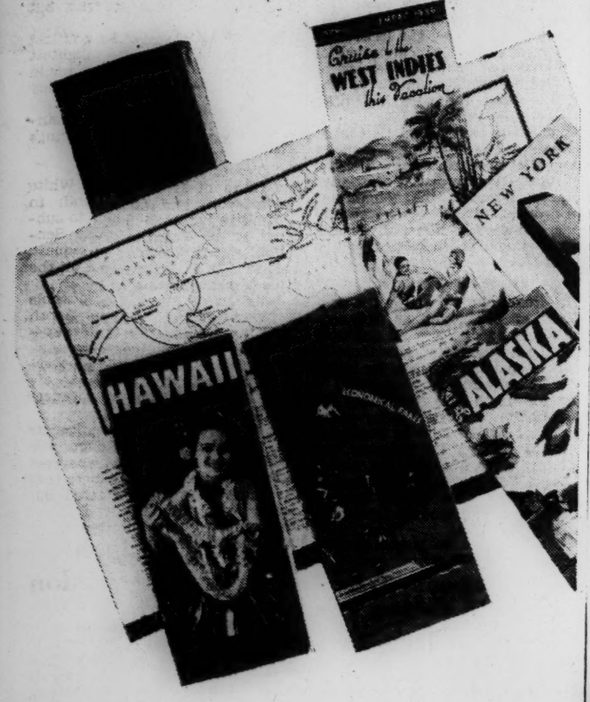

Planning is part of the fun of traveling
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New Constitution To Give Russians Classless Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 12—Organi. law, enforcing the conception that "classless society" has now been attained in the Soviet Union, was embodied in the draft of a constitution published here today.

The removal of discrimination against certain groups in Soviet society is the most important difference between this and the 1923 constitution.

Suffrage is granted every citizen 18 years old, without regard to "race, religion, education, social origins, property holdings or former activities," with the exception of those deprived of citizenship through the courts. As previously announced by The Christian Science Monitor, elections, direct and secret, are provided for, and the industrial workers' disproportionate privileges are removed.

Communist Party Cited

While the previous constitution completely ignored the Communist Party's position in the state, the present document declares "the most active and conscious citizens from all ranks of toilers are united in the Communist Party which is the vanguard of the toilers in their struggle for the strengthening and developing of the socialist system, and which constitutes the leading core of all organizations of toilers, both social and political."

As a social document, major interest attaches to the clause guaranteeing every citizen the right to work, rest, education and care in old age and disability. The draft reiterates guarantees for freedom of worship, speech, press and assembly.

Perhaps greater significance may be given the clauses forbidding arrests without the sanction of court or procurator, and the inviolability of residence and correspondence. These clauses are new and capable of liberal administration.

New Governmental Setup

Additional allied republics are created through the dissolution of the Trans-Caucasian Federation and the formation of the new constituent Republics of Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakstan and Kirchizia. Eleven allied republics delegate major functions to the union government under the new constitution, wherein legislative powers are given to supreme council, consisting of two equal chambers—the union council and the council of nationalities.

The supreme council replaces both the Congress of Soviets and the Central Executive Committee, more closely resembling western European Parliaments. The Council exercises the right to initiate as well as approve of legislation.

Final Action in Fall

Executive and administrative authority remains with the Council of People's Commissars which is appointed by the Supreme Council. The latter also appoints a procurator in whom major judicial powers are vested.

The draft will now be submitted to general discussion until Nov. 25, when the last Congress of Soviets will be convened for the approval of the constitution in its final form. Actual changes, however, are subject to administrative decision.

Consumer Credit Loans Large In Banking Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12—The function of commercial banks is changing. This observation was made by one who has followed not only the many departmental conferences of the American Institute of Banking during the past week, but recent educational conferences of the institute throughout the country.

Traditionally, commercial banks extend loans to finance the current turnover and operation of trade and industry, but times have changed, and for several reasons such loans have shrunk. In lieu of such loans, banks are now turning to consumer credit to the financing of installment payments on cars, homes and other commodities. This new portfolio has introduced a new vocabulary noticeable at the present convention conference, where real estate terms entered into discussion as never before.

The frequent use of the term consumer credit is considered a frank admission that this is now the field of operation. This new function of the banks, based upon a humanized relationship with the people of the community, is tending to socialize the banks of the country, as expressed by one observer.

There has not been much talk of social obligation and the movement is promoted by stern necessity, but it is apparent in all discussions that the banker is coming to see the loaning function as one of responsible public relationship. These new trends and tendencies in banking were brought out at departmental conferences. The president of the institute for the coming year is Mr. Henry Verdelin, First Service Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Honorary President

Chamberlain Bolts Sanctions As Beyond League's Power; Britain's Cabinet Undecided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain has drawn heavy fire from League supporters here by ranging himself personally on the side of the anti-sanctionists. It should not necessarily be assumed, however, that the British Government intends to seek the removal of sanctions when the League meets the end of this month. The question is still unsettled, The Monitor understands.

Mr. Chamberlain in his speech at the Conservative 1900 Club last night, strongly criticized the circular letter sent by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood to the League of Nations Union branches, urging them to press members of Parliament to continue and intensify the policy of sanctions in order to restore Ethiopian independence.

Calls It "Madness"

Such a policy, Mr. Chamberlain declared, "seems the very midsummer of madness." He added, "If we were to pursue it, it would only lead us to further misfortunes which would divert our minds as practical men seeking other and better solutions."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to urge limitation of the League's functions so that they may "accord with its real powers thus involved." He said that the regional security arrangements approved by the League, as well as recognition of the League "by itself can no longer be relied on to secure the peace of the world."

Dominions Must Be Consulted

Mr. Chamberlain was careful to add, however, that he was putting forward his ideas, "merely as provisional conclusions," and that an attempt would be made to find the commonwealth policy in consultation with the Dominions.

"If we have retained any vestige of common sense," said Mr. Chamberlain to his cheering audience, "we must admit that we have tried to impose on the League a task beyond its powers."

Referring to the League again he said:

"The circumstances in which the Italo-Ethiopian dispute began offered a most favorable opportunity t exercise the League policy of collective security, but that policy, based on sanctions, has been tried out and has failed."

Pull of Other Forces

In this connection Sir Alfred Zimmern, in a letter to the London Times today makes the point that reduction of the League to a mere "consultative system" would raise the question of where could the commonwealth find a foreign policy on which it could unite "as against the persistent pull of regional and other centrifugal forces."

Sir Alfred declares the real alternatives now facing Britain are "in effect: 1. Abandonment of the League system with all this would imply over the whole field of inter-commonwealth relations; and 2. To continue sanctions in association with the new French Government."

Involve War Risks

Both alternatives in Sir Alfred's view "involve the risk of general war," but having just returned from Europe he thinks "the risk is distinctly less in the second case than in the first."

With the date of the adjourned League meeting approaching there is a growing tendency here to attribute to the Government decisions which have not in fact been taken. The Baldwin Cabinet is still in process of doing what is known as "exploring every avenue."

It is understood that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, besides consulting the dominions, hopes to discuss the matter with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Yvon Delbos, as soon as the internal situation calms sufficiently to enable the French Government to turn its attention to foreign affairs.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

a foolish and short-sighted man to say that it is no concern of the National Government itself."

The Republican Party in its platform pledged itself:

"To maintain the American system of constitutional and local self-government . . . to preserve the American system of free enterprise . . . removal of restrictions on production."

Here, perhaps, is the major distinction. Both parties are making liberal professions, but they differ as to methods—the Democrats will probably seek their ends by greater centralization and curbs; the Republican Party, by lifting curbs and by decentralization.

Perhaps, Not So Different

The G. O. P. platform states that the "campaign cannot be waged on traditional differences between the two parties." That seems true enough as one sees the Democrats going Hamiltonian and the Republicans going Jeffersonian. Yet actually the most basic and time-worn distinction between the two parties is preserved and actually heightened.

The Republican Party, long the high-tariff party, has preserved this idea, and perhaps extended it, by urging repeal of the reciprocal trade act and extension of greater protection to farm products. The sound money plank reads about the same.

Republicanism's present emphasis on local self-government and decentralization may not be such a break with tradition either. Private initiative and untrammeled industrial activity appear to remain the fixed star of the G. O. P., only it has become apparent that Jeffersonian doctrines may be necessary to salvage these qualities from New Deal centralization.

Some Centralization at Best

The fundamental change in 1936 Republican ideology from that of 1932 lies, perhaps, in the degree of federal aid that is to be permitted for humanitarian and reform purposes. Compare 1936 Republicanism's grants in aid for relief and pensions to the 1932 declaration that the Republican Party "is opposed to the Federal Government entering directly into the field of private charity and relief to the individual."

Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New

One change stands sure. The Republican Convention appears to have rung out old leaders. Midwestern Republicanism, represented by Landon men, has apparently captured the party. The strong isolationist plank probably would never have been written by the East. Recent approval by the United States Chamber of Commerce of the reciprocal tariff pacts suggests that the East would never have supported repeal of this New Deal policy. If the Midwest leadership fails to go places with its big chance, Fabian liberalism may have received a setback and the way prepared for the return of the Old Guard leaders.

The Republican anti-monopoly plank, which suited Senator Borah, suggests interesting thoughts on this whole monopoly issue. Monopolies in restraint of trade are already illegal; there are laws forbidding them. Thus it may be meaningless and innocuous to denounce them, or to promise action against them. This is no more than any Government sworn to uphold the laws should do. The test lies, according to most experts, in the willingness of a nation to strengthen all those specific measures which either help to restore the competitive market, or else regulate bigness in the public interest.

The Landon telegram and telephonic contacts with the platform drafters reveal that the Kansas Governor takes his pledges seriously and means to sit in the saddle. Forthright statesmanship was disclosed in that part of his telegram which named the specific offices he would put under the Civil Service. The committee plank had been vague and general and therefore weak, leaving the door open to patronage abuses.

Youth Rallies To Aid WCTU War on Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

gion conferences this afternoon before the formal opening of the convention tonight.

1000 Delegates on Hand

A thousand delegates representing approximately every state in the Union, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, and as many more visitors are here for what Mrs. Smith terms "the yearly check-up of work done in home protection during the year and a conference of planning for next year." Educators, business women, preachers, lawyers, physicians, writers and home makers comprise the delegations, while in the Youth's Temperance Council are college students who have come here straight from the campus and young business people on vacation.

The W. C. T. U.'s national president makes it plain that youth and a strong educational program are powerful weapons in the organization's hand in its campaign for total abstinence.

Abstinence for Youth

"These young people," said Mrs. Smith, "do not find that it interferes with a good time to be total abstainers from alcoholic beverages. They know why they choose to abstain. They are living proof that health and purpose and ideals are sufficient to promote happiness. These are the home makers of the immediate future.

"The W. C. T. U. is modern, not antiquated, in objective and methods. Our problem remains the same; its aspects change with the changing times and the changing order, and so we change our methods of approach. The home in our present social order has problems the old home did not have; educators face problems born of social conditions today. One thing that contributed largely to the ultimate defeat of prohibition was the steady campaign of propaganda against it. We have that to meet; hence our concentration on education. In other years the home, the school and the church were the main sources of education but today we have the radio, the movies, the press, so largely commercialized that mass thinking can be produced and an emotion engendered that can go far-toward undoing teaching in the home, the school and the pulpit, but which could be mighty factors for life enrichment if parents would so demand."

Youth's Interest Grows

Youth's lively interest in its own welfare and sensible outlook on life it intends to make the most of, have led the present young generation into vigorous participation in the campaign for abstinence, according to Miss Helen L. Byrnes of Evanston, Ill., general secretary of the Youth's Temperance Council. The state Youth's Temperance Council Federation is responsible for encampments to be held in many states this summer, climaxed by the Michigan encampment over Labor Day. At monthly and bi-monthly meetings members study scientific temperance instruction, religious education, international relations and promotion of peace.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, World's W. C. T. U. president, is here for the convention, and national officers attending include Mrs. Smith, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo of Chicago, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, Ill., treasurer, and Mrs. Nellie G. Burger of Springfield, Mo., recording secretary.

To Review Progress

Mrs. Smith said that the outstanding theme of the convention will be the survey of the results of date of the five-year, five-point Willard Centenary Education program which will be climaxed in 1939, the centenary of the birth of Frances E. Willard. The program calls for (1) deepening of the spiritual life; (2) opposal of liquor by alcohol education and the abolition of the liquor traffic by law; (3) character building campaign; (4) citizenship education; (5) organized effort toward achievement of world peace.

Spain Dividing 'Feudal' Estates Into Small Farms

Antonio Dieguez, Trujillo

Plowmen Returning From Their Day's Work at Settlement in Extremadura

Left and Right Both Bring Pressure on Spain's Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The recently formed Spanish Government, set the urgent task of restoring tranquillity and prosperity to the country, is surrounded by difficulties. On one flank are the workers, shouting impossible demands and carrying on one war with the employers and another with Monarchists and Fascists, declaring strikes and fighting with stones and guns, and all the time telling the Government to work faster. On the other flank is the powerful and solid opposition of the Right, far less trouble to the Government than its own followers, but still threatening to combat any measure considered too radical.

In front, and looming over every action, is the economic situation, declared by the outgoing Minister of Finance, Señor Gabriel Franco, to be worse than it had been at any time since Spain lost her colonies.

Against this combination of difficulties the Government is striving gamely, and steadily creating new ones. An attempt to substitute lay for clerical education throughout Spain met with general opposition, and many meetings were held to protest.

Strike-Ridden Country

Strikes have become common. General strikes have been declared in Oviedo and Vitoria, but few provinces have been unaffected by petty strikes by the workers of one particular trade. A comic side is provided to the situation by the strike of bullfighters. Spanish bullfighters complain that with so many of their colleagues out of work there are too many Mexicans under contract in Spain. This new form of strike has enraged the people and led to the arrest of several of the bullfighters. The Government fears this may disturb Spanish-Mexican relations.

Disturbances in Seville center around the payment of rent. The number of persons refusing to pay for their lodgings is now several thousand, and those who wish to do so are liable to be assaulted.

In Madrid the workers in one palatial cinema struck for higher wages, but the cinema carried on in the hands of volunteers. As the strike seemed to have failed, workers replied by entering the cinema and slashing the seats during a performance, and on one occasion a bomb was discovered in the building. The cinema was hired by one of the large American film producers, and a bottle of flaming liquid was thrown into the office by a midnight marauder, without setting it on fire.

Reds Enforce Donations

A reactionary spirit has already become evident among the peaceful supporters of the Left, who are horrified by this reign of lawlessness. Don Juan Ventosa, a former Minister of Finance, described how motorists in Andalusia were liable to be held up by "red guards" with demands for donations of 50 pesetas. This, he alleged, occurred to the ex-President of the republic himself, close to his home in Priego.

Señor Largo Caballero, however, the strong man of the extremists, has denied that the situation is grave. The source of the trouble, he declared, was the plan which employers were working out to boycott labor. Mines and factories were being closed down with the object of starving out the workers, he said, and he demanded justice.

Catalonia has already found that Marxism does not work. After a period when no less than 48 labor conflicts were being waged in Barcelona itself, the autonomous government resigned and Señor Luis Companys has formed a new moderate government with conservative elements.

Left Front Faltering?

Meanwhile, there is evidence that the Left Front, which put the present Republican government into power, is breaking up. The strongest individual party in the Front is the Socialist Party. The two Socialist leaders are Señor Indalecio Prieto, moderate. In recent meetings they have shown that each favors a different form of action. Señor Prieto is ready to co-operate with the Government. Señor Largo Caballero is not.

A meeting of syndicalists and anarchists in Seville recently decided that the Socialists had been employing the methods of Herr Adolf Hitler in his rise to power, and that if they gained power they would use it to introduce a new era of repression. One speaker cried that the Communists had held the clenched fist boldly aloft, but before long they would have to lower it to make way for anarchism and Free Communism.

Efforts are being made to relieve the economic condition of the country. Two laws have been drafted by the Finance Minister, one to raise the duty on certain imports by 20 per cent, and the other to approve the acceptance of a loan of 25,000,000 pesetas gold. The loan is made by the Bank of Spain without interest.

Land Reform Plan Resumed in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

laborers (braceros) at the rate of some 20,000 families a year.

"To provide them with the land and instruments of production will be a costly business. I estimate that each asentamiento will cost some 4000 pesetas. This long-term program affects particularly the provinces of Salamanca, Toledo, and the Andalusian districts.

"The other, more immediate task is to secure land for some 70,000 yunteros in Extremadura, including those who have been evicted during the past two years. (The yuntero is the plowman who possesses working capital in the shape of a couple of donkeys or mules, and also perhaps implements, but has to depend on some local landlord or administrator of one of the latifundia for the chance of land to cultivate.) You will be able to see for yourself how the representatives of the Institute, detachments of agronomist-engineers, are working 20 hours a day, in conjunction with town and village councils, to appease that land-hunger. . . ."

Nominal Rent Paid

To a visitor, the absence of any cottage or other habitation for human beings or animals is perhaps the most striking feature. The workers live in villages, 10, 20 or 30 miles apart, and sally forth each morning with their animals or implements to work the strips of land which they own or rent or are granted from the village common land. One of the first tasks of the Institute, one would think—apart from advancing credits for seeds and fertilizers, etc.—will be to provide cottages and sheds for the new class of smallholders or sharecroppers.

The average size of each asentamiento is 15 to 20 acres. The settlers pay a nominal rent (4 per cent of the value) through the Institute and retain the produce. In certain cases where the land has been deliberately neglected, the institute has power to expropriate. Recent decrees authorize, too, "temporary occupation" and confiscation for social utility.

Co-operation Lacking

One of the landowners at Trujillo assured the writer that they would be willing to surrender half their land values if the state would leave them in undisturbed possession of the other half. But the sober fact is that when the policy of land settlement was announced the local commissions of the institute appealed for assistance and voluntary cession by the landowners to facilitate the institute's task, and not a single offer was forthcoming.

It must be emphasized that what has been done this spring is no more than social emergency work, first-aid measures. Given a period of relative stability, however, the "engineers" can proceed with the more technical work, and the first phase of the land reform should be completed by the end of 1936.

Irrigation Projects.

Any real improvement in the conditions of production or the general standard of living on the land must wait upon the fructification of the Republic's schemes for large-scale public works of irrigation.

As for up-to-date machinery instead of the primitive donkey-plowing which is the rule in Extremadura, at present the laborers, organized in the Socialist Federation of Land Workers, will have none of it, until such time as the land is nationalized and removed from capitalist exploitation.

W. Horsfall Carter

General Electric Strike Extension Is Threatened By Executives of Union

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—The executive committee of the United Electrical and Radio Workers Union issued what they called "an ultimatum" to the General Electric Company June 10 that the committee will be empowered to extend the "sit-down" strike in the wire and cable departments of the plant here unless a conference is arranged befor 9 a. m. Friday.

Leo Jandreau, president of the Schenectady local, said the committee was empowered to issue the statement after a series of union meetings.

M. Jandreau said the executive committee had been authorized to tell the management that "unless the management agrees to meet with Department of Labor representatives and union representatives before Friday morning at 9 o'clock, the executive committee will be empowered to extend the stoppage to any extent believed advisable."

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, of New York City, regional labor director, left here yesterday after an unsuccessful attempt to arrange a conference between union officers and company officials.

W. R. Burroughs, vice-president of the company, reiterated the company's stand that the management is willing to talk over any grievances but "any condition affecting workers as a whole will be discussed only with official representatives of the employees—that is, the representatives of the workers council."

The union claims approximately 300 workers are engaged in a work stoppage at the plant, refusing to operate their machines in protest against a "speed up" and wage readjustment. Mr. Burroughs said less than 80 men are involved.

Cellulose Membrane Adjusted To Sift and Sort Molecules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11—Chemists can now sort molecules as a grocer sorts eggs, according to reports today to the thirteenth colloid symposium of the American Chemical Society by Prof. James W. McBain and Dr. R. F. Stuewer of Stanford University.

In order to accomplish this hitherto impossible task, which is of extreme importance to modern chemistry, cellulose membranes, such as cellophane or sylphrap are used as a sieve. These have pores so fine that even the tiniest of known one-celled plants and animals, things so small as to be invisible under the microscope, can be excluded from passage.

Sizes Picked Out

By the use of such a sieve, chemists can separate molecules from any objects of larger size, and if they wish, can divide molecules of different sizes by merely passing them through the tissue. The holes in cellophane may be adjusted within wide limits to any desired size. By making them smaller and smaller it has been possible to put a solution of sugar, salt, or milk through and get only pure water.

The manufacture of rayon, artificial rubber and similar substances depending upon intimate knowledge of molecular chemistry, has opened new fields to industry in recent years, and today's report on methods of separating molecules is expected to be of tremendous importance in future work.

Colloidal particles are the "bricks" from which the ordinary things of nature like wood, textiles, leather, and plants are built up with such varying architecture. The new chemistry of colloids reduces these architectural structures in nature to their fundamental "bricks", and with them, rebuilds entirely new products.

Solids and Not Solids

Immediate use of cellophane for separating molecules has been made in order to determine how far molecules in a solution exist independently of each other. Pectin, the colloid so useful to the housewife in making jellies, was one of the first to be investigated, and it was found that one third the weight of pectin particles is due to water molecules.

Asphalt, too, is being studied in order to determine its nature and action when subjected to the forces of heavy street traffic. Say R. N. Traxler and C. E. Coombs of the Barber Asphalt Company, Maurer, N. J., "Asphalt is not a solid, but a highly sticky colloid. Its viscosity, stickiness, was recognized even before the days of Nebuchadnezzar, and researchists want to know why it is fluid when stirred, why it thickens when allowed to stand, and why it hardens with age."

Churches to Drop 'Obey' From Marriage Ceremony

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—That old word "obey" would be read out of the marriage ceremony by the new official "manual of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States." The manual, being published by the executive committee of the United Denominations' General Council for presentation at a biennial council meeting opening Tuesday in South Hadley, Mass., found the word "irritating and needless."

Royal Canadian Mounties Investigate Cattle Rustling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CADILLAC, Sask.—Cattle rustling, bane of pioneer settlers, has broken out again in southern Saskatchewan and Royal Canadian Mounted Police are investigating a number of recent thefts, working on the theory the animals have been herded across the international border into Montana.

Deputies Rush France's New 'Social Order'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 12—Taking a decisive step toward what is hailed by advocates of France's new deal as a "new social order" and denounced by opponents of the Popular Front Government as a "prelude to Communistic revolution," the Chamber of Deputies today adopted the 40-hour working week by a vote of 385 to 175. The bill empowers the Government to issue a decree enforcing the 40-hour week in all branches of industry, commerce and liberal profession. Measures providing for paid vacations and collective labor contracts were passed yesterday.

Laid to "Doubtful Groups"

Rushed rapidly through the French Chamber in a stormy all-day session unbroken even for lunch, and virtually certain of immediate passage by the Senate, these measures are expected to relieve the growing tension in France over the strike situation.

Premier Leon Blum admitted in debate today that the stay-in strike movement has suddenly taken on an extremely serious aspect as the result of the workers' refusal in many instances to return to work even after their original demands has been met. He attributed this tendency to the activity of "doubtful groups foreign to the labor organizations."

Will Maintain Order

Alluding to manifestations in the streets of Paris yesterday by bands of strikers carrying a red flag M. Blum declared: "The Government is resolved to maintain order in the streets." He announced the end of the hotel and cafe strikes—though some restaurants still remained closed today.

Today's debate on the 40-hour week turned on the extent to which these measures will raise French production costs and retail prices. Opposition orators insisted that the salary increases and reduction of working hours would mean rise in retail prices of at least 20 per cent, some speakers even maintaining that the total increase of production costs would reach 35 or 40 per cent.

Larger Buying Power

M. Blum contradicted these estimates, declaring that the Popular Front Cabinet is counting on increased purchasing power of the masses to stimulate business recovery.

This augmentation of production, M. Blum asserted, would result in reducing production costs per unit and thus counteract pay increases. He pointed out that the fall in salaries which followed the deflation policy of the previous Government had not resulted in corresponding decreases in French retail prices which had on the contrary risen in the past nine months.

Exchange Control Denied

Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, today issued an emphatic denial of rumors current in Paris and London to the effect that the French Government plans to print inflationary banknotes, or intends to institute a regime of exchange restrictions comparable to that prevailing in Germany.

"We do not need to resort to any such measures," he affirmed, adding: "In a country like ours where there are forty or forty-five billions of francs hoarded, what is needed is economic redressment. It is on this that financial recovery depends."

Robinson Upheld After Inquiry At N. Y. City College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Further inquiry into affairs of the College of the City of New York to determine the cause of frequent trouble between faculty and students and the administrative staff has been ordered by the Board of Higher Education, which yesterday cleared Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, college president, of charges brought by alumni.

Activities of deans, heads of departments and other important officers in the college are to be investigated by a committee empowered with practically unlimited authority to fix responsibility for the cause of frequent interruption of academic routine at City College.

In approving a report calling for the retention of Dr. Robinson as president of the college, the committee recommended that some of his official powers, especially those dealing with discipline, be removed, and asked for liberalization of administrative processes.

Giving students authority to form organizations with greater freedom was one of the major steps recommended by the committee, and this was expected to lift the existing prohibition of political clubs.

Special interest in the case of Morris U. Schappes, English language tutor, attaches to a section of the committee's survey of faculty appointments and salaries. Mr. Schappes has received notification that he will not be reappointed after eight years' service, and the charge has been made that the official attitude was based upon disapproval of his political beliefs or activities.

Since it is believed that a majority of the board favor retention of the tutor, plans to drop him from the faculty may be dropped, according to reports.

Medical Immunity Tests Unreliable, Doctors Find

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—A five-year study of infantile paralysis ended yesterday with a report in which three researchers said accepted methods of testing immunity to the disease were not reliable.

Long experiments have proved, said the three doctors—N. Paul Hudson of Columbus, Ohio, Edwin H. Lennett and Francis B. Gordon of Chicago—that the prevailing medical method fails to take proper consideration that the virus attacks through the nervous system and not directly through the blood vessels.

Gold Star Mothers Plan Pension Fight

DETROIT, Mich., June 11 (AP)—Delegates to the third national convention of the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., adopted a resolution yesterday asking pensions of $50 monthly and hospitalization and medical care after 1938 for mothers of soldiers who died during the World War.

"Each Gold Star Mother has been receiving $57.50 per month, but these payments from government insurance will cease in 1938," explained Mrs. Alice Davis, of Los Angeles, chairman of the resolutions committee.

Carolina Candidates Face Primary Run-Off

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11—Complete official returns, tabulated by the Associated Press, showed that Clyde R. Hoey, veteran Democratic campainger, led Dr. Ralph McDonald by 4320 votes for Governor in Saturday's primary.

Since Mr. Hoey, administration defender, failed to obtain a majority in the four-cornered race, he and Dr. McDonald, sales tax repealist, will enter a run-off primary July 4.

Students Take Over Stage At Commencement Exercises; Present Views on Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 12—The first commencement of its kind in an American institution for higher learning, held at the University of North Carolina here, was pronounced a success. The principal speaker, Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, used scarcely 20 minutes, at the conclusion of which he called upon a panel of five members of the graduating class of 425 to suggest individual programs for the future development of America.

Equality of Opportunity

The five responded, and here are their programs:

Francis Fairley of Monroe, N. C.:

1. The achievement of equality of educational opportunity in America.
2. Greater economic equality through the diffusion of wealth and the prevention of monopoly.
3. Making the maximum use of productive machinery and land to produce plenty.
4. Securing permanent world peace; at least keep America out of war.

Efficient Public Service

Philip Hammer, of Wilmington, N. C.:

1. Provide practical interpretation of public welfare in law, so that problems of crime, child labor, wages and conditions of employment, social security, etc., can be dealt with realistically.
2. Make public service more efficient and eliminate the spoils system.
3. Reorganize state and local public administration and taxation to fit modern conditions.

Civil Liberties

John J. Parker Jr., of Charlotte, N. C.:

1. Increase emphasis on education for citizenship.
2. Maintain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution and reclaim them where they have been lost.
3. Realize a more even-handed justice and provide for equality before the law.

Equal Rights for Women

Miss Jane Ross of Charlotte, N. C.:

1. Extend participation of women in public life; protect the equal right of women to work.
2. Provide for the adjustment of individuals to life work through vocational education and guidance.
3. Provide for the right of children to be well-born.
4. Revitalize religion as a motivating influence and social force.

Moral Code Stressed

Joe Barnett of Laguna Beach, Calif.:

Adopt and cherish a new moral code which will insist on intellectual integrity against opportunism, honesty against rationalism, and courage to accept the consequences of honesty instead of compromise to attain position, power and material success. This moral code is an objective and a necessary means to all important social objectives.

Thus were expressed the views of five young Americans leaving college to grapple with the real problems of life, in a form of commencement exercises which may have set a precedent in educational circles.

When Opinions Differ

"It is unnecessary for me to remind you that there are great and honest differences of opinion on what should be done," said Dr. Studebaker, in his brief address. "That will be apparent, no doubt, when my young panel members offer their own ideas. These vital differences are being thrashed out now in the political arena," he reminded his hearers. "To the extent that the average citizen comes to a better understanding of social and economic problems and a clear view of the alternative solutions proposed, the political campaign will have educational value.

"If the public schools are really doing their job," Commissioner Studebaker declared, "they will increasingly promote a critical intelligence in the body politic which will insist on a direct and specific analysis of the alternatives not only during these times of political discussion but at all times."

Responsibility of Education

Dr. Studebaker declared that "the test of your stewardship of learning will come week by week as you play your part in the life of your community.

"Educated men and women must take responsibility for promoting an intelligent approach to public affairs. They cannot remain aloof from the struggles on the social frontier. We may take warning from the recent revelations of a Black Legion of bigotry and race hatred. If you want to prevent the coming of the day when passion and prejudice shall be organized to a point where books will be burned, scholars sent to concentration camps, and freedom of industry suppressed by the tactics of the bully, you will do well to take seriously your citizenship and your responsibilities as an educated people."

Ambassador Josephus Daniels, an alumnus of the university, home on furlough, declared that "America is at the dawn of a new day when the principles of liberty and equality must be practiced more than ever before. We are on the threshold of a new era when men who build up great fortunes illegally will be discredited."

Letters in Original Hand Sent By Short Wave Not Now but Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Commercial facsimile ultra-short-wave radio transmission of letters, photographs and similar material ordinarily carried in mail bags has received practical demonstration over a three meter circuit established between New York and Philadelphia, David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, announced today.

The Radio Corporation, Mr. Sarnoff indicated, saw in the discovery what may afford a practical means to compete with postal as well as telegraph services.

Messages by the Square Inch

"We find that the ultra-short waves furnish us with almost unbelievable possibilities," Mr. Sarnoff said. "We can send two pictures simultaneously on the same wave and we can also add two automatic typewriter channels and a telegraph channel for operation in both directions at the same time."

The facsimile communication system operates at a rate sufficient to send a letter or six by eight inches in about six minutes, or at 8½ square inches a minute.

In Line of Sight

In traveling to Philadelphia, the radio waves are "bent" around the horizon by two automatic relay stations within sight of each other and the terminals. Engineers explained that such a hookup was necessary, as such shortwaves travel only in the line of sight. One station is at New Brunswick, N. J., 30 miles west of New York City, and the other is at Arney's Mount, N. J., 25 miles east of Philadelphia.

"Having developed a technique of operation for the three-meter wave band, we find in that region a medium of transmission unlike anything we have ever known," Mr. Sarnoff continued. "Radio is today placing in useful public service a region of the radio spectrum which only yesterday was virtually unexplored and scientifically unconquered territory."

"Pine-Tree" Aerials

Mr. Sarnoff emphasized that the possibilities of multiple transmission were scarcely exhausted, saying that if engineers were concerned only with the sending of words, they could provide the machinery to operate automatic typewriters at a total speed of 12,000 words a minute.

At the New York City terminal, receiving and transmitting apparatus are located on two skyscrapers in the heart of the financial district of lower Manhattan. The new aerials of unique design, known as "pine trees," are operated by remote control.

A While Yet to Wait

The transmitting and receiving process demands that the material to be transmitted be wrapped about a revolving cylinder. It is then scanned by a beam of light, which converts the visual images into electrical impulses. These are broadcast, and operate receiving equipment with a reproducing bar which traces the photograph or letter up on another cylinder sensitive to its action.

Acorn tubes are employed for the receivers, engineers said, adding that the opening date of the system for public service had not been set definitely. The circuit can be extended to other cities if desired, according to the company's reports.

Cárdenas Moves To Avert Illegal Seizure of Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In order to prevent enthusiastic peasants from taking land before the Government can legally grant it to them, President Cárdenas has ordered all state and territory governors to take every measure possible to prevent these acts from occurring.

"As the Federal Government, with the united efforts of the entire nation, are pushing land distribution, we deem that the activities of those individuals who unscrupulously instigate groups of peasants to seize lands without awaiting the decision of the competent authorities, constitute treason to the agrarian cause; and we consider such proceedings doubly criminal inasmuch as this means an attempt to distort the social program of the revolution which must, to ensure success, enfold with absolute subjection to the law.

"Consequently, the Government deems it necessary that energetic action be taken in every case, by turning over the infringers to the authorities, there to answer for their acts."

The distribution of plots of farm land to the peasants for cultivation has been one of the main planks of the Mexican Revolution. Large territories formerly belonging to a single Spanish family have now been proportioned equally among thousands of peasants.

All Canada Is Shown In Vancouver Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—All Canada is to go on display here in connection with Vancouver's golden jubilee celebration, which is expected to bring thousands of visitors to the city during the summer—July 1 to Sept. 7.

Photographic panels set forth the attractions of all the provinces of the Dominion in the big exhibit arranged by the Canadian National Railways. And, ingeniously, these panels are linked by a model transcontinental locomotive that runs in front of them.

The historic note is struck by a full-size model of the Dorchester, first locomotive operated in Canada. It ran over the old Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway when Vancouver was still in the wilderness.

New England Hotels and Resorts

Maine

TALLWOOD
$35 PER WEEK COVERS EVERYTHING AT THIS RESORT
Plenty to do here amid pleasant surroundings. Golf, 22 canoes, 30 rowboats, tennis, riding, 200-foot sandy beach, nightly dancing, handball, shuffle board, ping pong • All above sports *without* extra charge to weekly guests. Weekly rates $35 single, $30 each for two, with meals. Daily rates $5.50 and $6.00 • 250 accommodated, cottages or hotel. New inner spring mattresses. Restricted clientele. New hard-surfaced road to Tallwood.
Write SAM W. PATTERSON, *Proprietor, Tallwood, for booklet*
ON LAKE MARANACOOK, MAINE
New York Office, 500 Fifth Avenue • Phone PEnnsylvania 6-3866

SQUAW MOUNTAIN INN
MAY TO OCTOBER
ON MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
You'll have a wonderful time at Squaw Mountain. All metropolitan conveniences; all outdoor sports, golf course on grounds. Delicious meals; select clientele; moderate rates. Fine roads; excellent train service. Write for booklet.
Come for Fishing — Bring the Family
PHILIP SHERIDAN, MANAGER — GREENVILLE JUNCTION, MAINE

The BELGRADE
BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE
Is Your Hobby Golf, Fishing, or the Beauties of the Great Outdoors?
We have an interesting golf course on our own grounds; all water sports; and this section is famous for all season black bass, salmon, trout and white perch fishing, as well as its picturesque State Roads in all directions.
Several housekeeping and non-housekeeping cottages overlooking the lakes.
The Belgrade is an outstanding example of modern appointments and irreproachable taste and the informal atmosphere pleases our select clientele.
Open June 20 to late Sept. Booklet
LAWRENCE B. HILL, Manager
Also Operating
Elmwood Hotel, Waterville, Maine
Open All Year

RANGELEY LAKE HOTEL
RANGELEY LAKES, MAINE
Private $500,000 lakeside estate. Elevation 1600 feet. Fine golf course at door. Tennis, bathing, boating, fishing, riding, orchestra, dancing, movies. References. Freshest foods. Rates from $6.00 per day with meals. Special early season rates. Cottages.
Chas. B. Day, Managing Director. N.Y. Office: 500 Fifth Ave., Phone PEnn. 6-3277.

York's Twin Pine Camps
A year-round camp with a commanding view of Mt. Katahdin, two miles away. Famous for good food and comfortable cabins. Swimming, hiking, fishing, and canoeing at their best. Write for booklet.
EARLE W. YORK
Greenville Maine

Marshall House
York Harbor, Maine
The Marshall House, modern brick construction, encircled by ocean and river, spacious private grounds, located in Maine's oldest town, a community of cultured and distinctive summer residents. Golf, tennis, seabathing, boating. Also The Emerson, high-class hotel, same management. American plan. Booklet.
G. L. Moulton, Manager

CHASE'S CAMPS
On Lovely Torsey Lake
A delightful summer vacation spot. Comfortable, small and large modern cabins (some with fireplaces and bathrooms); good food, well-served in central dining room. Fishing, swimming, canoeing, riding, tennis, hiking. Nearby golf clubs. Lakeshore recreational club house. Reasonable rates. Booklet.
READFIELD, MAINE

The NONANTUM
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Caters to a Selected Clientele. Two 18-hole Golf Courses. Every Water Sport. Adjoining River Boat Club. Broad piazzas overlook the ocean and river. Open June to Sept. 20. Bridger Hotel Co.

YOUNG'S HOTEL
YORK BEACH, MAINE
Directly on Ocean Front
Unrivaled location. Unexcelled view of surf and beach. Rooms with running hot and cold water.
Bathing, Fishing, Tennis and Golf
Excellent Food. Attractive Rates
Ownership management J. F. Young

McGILVERY HOUSE
Searsport, Maine
Same Management as La Solana, Palm Beach
On beautiful Penobscot Bay, charming Victorian residences, spacious grounds and living rooms, private beach, nearby Country Club, riding, fishing, etc., in quiet village of homes and trees rather than hotels. Kitchen director from Palm Beach Bath and Tennis Club.
Rates $35 to $60 per week Amer. Plan

OAKLAND HOUSE
"Between the Lake and the Sea"
HERRICKS, SARGENTVILLE P. O., ME.
Boating, bathing and fishing on both fresh and salt water. Tennis. 70-foot yacht. 400-acre estate. Attractive rates. Also log cabin to rent. *Send for booklet.*

Homewood and Cottages
YARMOUTH BY THE SEA, MAINE
A summer home of distinction catering to the few. Directly on Casco Bay eleven miles east of Portland.
A dozen cottages, with baths, livingroom with fireplace, skirt the shore, with meals served in Old Homestead.
Fishing, sailing, tennis, golf, horseback riding. Season June to October. Rate $30.00 minimum, per week. Booklet on application.
BURTON PRENTISS LYMAN, Prop.

Martha Washington Inn
on Lake Maranacook
A Delightful Vacation Home
Simmons "Beautyrest" for slumber comfort. 18-hole Golf Course near. All Outdoor Sports. Excellent Fishing. Rooms with private baths. Farm products. Rates $20 to $35. Booklet
Mrs. Geo. Nobis, Box 200, Winthrop, Me.

Sparhawk Hall
at the Salt Water's Edge
AND COTTAGES
Ogunquit, Maine
Surf Bathing, Riding, Golf, Music

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SHANTY SHANE
ON LAKE FAIRLEE, VT.
A Lodge for Families
Special inducements for children
Trained Kindergartner
Every shanty with open fire, hot and cold running water, electric light.
Central dining room and excellent table. Golf, tennis, boats and canoes free to guests. Booklet. SHANTY SHANE, ELY, VT.
"A Modern New England Hostelry of the Highest Standard"

DARLING INN
LYNDONVILLE, VT., ROUTE 5
A Gem in the Green
Excellent Cuisine—Reasonable Rates—Fireproof
Thomas E. Kane, Manager

SPRUCE MT. LODGE and BUNGALOWS
JACKSON, N.H.
WHITE MOUNTAINS
30 private bungalows, open fires, baths, all complete. Central dining room. Many young people. All sports. Rates: May 16 to July 1 $3 a day. Booklet. Selected clientele. M. E. Slade, Prop.

"THE HOUSE WITH THE VIEW"
In the White Mountains
Tennis, GOLF, No fee to Guests, Orchestra — HOTEL LOOKOFF — Elevator, Garage, Booklet, Opens July 1
SUGAR HILL, N. H.
MERRILL & SANBORN, Prop.

Holderness Inn and Cabins
SQUAM LAKE, Holderness, N. H.
Delightfully homelike, good service, excellent food—modern appointments. Fishing, bathing, tennis and other amusements. Central location for White Mt. trips. Season May 30-Oct. 15. A real vacation land—120 miles from Boston, on Route 3. Send for Folder M.

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Spend Your June Vacation at The MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE
in the White Mountains
OPENS JUNE 15th
Golf Tennis Riding
The most beautiful season in the year in the mountains. Maintenance of the highest standards has consistently attracted a distinguished clientele.
W. F. DODGE & SON
WHITEFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

COME TO Nature's Vacationland
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS . . . with hiking, mountain climbing, scenic roads to world-famous views; healthful mountain air, spring water. A SPORTS PROGRAM . . . including sporty golf course, swimming, tennis, fishing, saddle horses. A SOCIAL PROGRAM . . . offering bridge, afternoon tea, concerts, dancing. A HOTEL . . . high up a hill, away from main roads, set in a 200-acre birch-and-pine tract; excellent service, distinctive cuisine, modern conveniences, homelike atmosphere. Booklet. *New Management.*
Norman Pancoast, Mgr.

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In the White Mountains
Franconia, New Hampshire

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LAKE SUNAPEE, N.H.
OPENS JUNE 27
Private golf course. 1200 foot elevation. Sandy beach, tennis, saddle horses, dance orchestra, boating, fishing. Select clientele. Rates from $6 to $10 daily, including meals. Special weekly rates. Send for illustrated booklet. New York Office: Weylin Hotel, 40 East 54th Street, Phone PLaza 3-9100.
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In the White Mountains at JEFFERSON, N. H.
One of the finest 18-hole Golf Courses in the mountains
Saddle Horses, Tennis, Polo Ranch. Orchestra for concerts and dancing. Otis Elevator.
A well-arranged schedule of events insures freedom from dull moments.
Attractive Rates for July.
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In the Uncanoonuc Mts.
SHIRLEY HILL, P. O. MANCHESTER, N. H.
May 29 to Oct. 12
Providing Everything for Your Enjoyment
The Mountain Resort Nearest Boston
10% off weekly rates through June
Accommodating 200 guests
WALTER EOCLES, Mgr.

HUNTOON HOUSE
No. Sutton, N. H. on beautiful Kezar Lake
All outdoor sports—two golf courses—tennis—boating—fishing—swimming—and games in the Play House—hiking through the trails—bowling—motion pictures, and, in short, everything to make a vacation pleasant.
Rates $18 to $25 per week.
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ON THE LAKE, ENFIELD, N. H.
Rest and Recreation
Rates $14 Up—Booklet
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or KENNETH HARBISON
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CHOCORUA, N.H.
Offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.
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AND COTTAGES
Lake Sunapee, N. H.
Land and Water Sports. Golf Near By.
65 rooms, 50 with private bath.
Moderate Rates Selected Clientele. Booklet.
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Ninety miles "North of Boston." Half mile frontage on one of the cleanest lakes in New Hampshire. Extensive grounds, fine old trees, good food, good beds, good company, library, exceptional bathing as well as tennis, bowling, boating, fishing and other sports, for thirty-five discriminating guests. Three golf clubs and a mountain, "just around the corner." Not cheap but reasonable. Address
MRS. CHARLES W. AIKEN
Main Street Station, Franklin, N. H.

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KEARSARGE, N.H.
A homelike hotel pleasantly located amidst the mountains, brooks, woods and fields. Golf, tennis, swimming and lawn putting on hotel grounds. Horseback riding. Orchestra.
Season June 20 to October 20
Illustrated Folder on Request
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Discriminating people return each summer to the Crawford House at Crawford Notch, famous for its location, its clientele, its atmosphere and its service. Rates include room and meals - as low as $5 a day; with bath one person as low as $7, two persons as low as $12. Season July, Aug., Sept. Booklet and diagnosis of weekly and seasonal rates on request.
Barron Hotel Co.
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Noted for its congenial and refined atmosphere. ★ Eighteen hole golf, tennis horseback riding, Farragut Players, pool and ocean bathing, fishing and yachting. ★ Every comfort—spacious rooms with private bath—open fireplaces. Food and service of highest standard. Thoroughly reconditioned and painted from top to bottom. *For Rates and Folder,*
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OPENS JUNE 15
Falmouth Heights, Cape Cod, Mass.
On a Bluff overlooking Vineyard Sound
Warm Bathing water temperature 72°. Fine Sandy Beach, Fishing, Sailing, Tennis, many 9 and 18 hole Golf Courses. Plenty of Fresh Sea Food. Orchestra
Every room with bath or hot and cold running water. The fine hospitality, efficient service and informal atmosphere of this delightful resort assure a vacation in which sports, fascinating amusement and rest are ideally combined.
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A delightful informal Inn by the sea. Open June to October. Rates $5 to $7 per day American Plan. Weekly apply
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NEW MODERN EXCELLENT POOL
TRANSIENT RATES
Single with bath $2.50-$4.00
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Apartments 1, 2 and 3-room $50.00 a month, up.
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In the Mid-Massachusetts Hills, 2½ hours from Boston
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All rooms with bath or running water. Automatic sprinklers throughout.
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Tennis and water sports. Miles of trails. Saddle horses. Open fireplaces. Elevator. Weekly rates $20 up.
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Rates: $20 to $30 per week. References requested. Under managemnt of Mrs. GRACE V. SMITH

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Beautiful Location in White Mountains
A comfortable, modernized farm resort for restful and happy vacation. Bathing, tennis, golf, mountain climbing, pine woods, camp dinners. Fresh farm products and home cooking.
Address Mrs. Perry Smith

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BETHLEHEM, N.H.
IN THE HEART of the WHITE MTS.
Cottage Now Open
A beautiful vacation spot. Running water. Private baths. Steam heat. Garage. Tavern open June 27-Oct. 13
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One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.
Suites of large sunny rooms of from one room and bath to any number required. Moderate rates by day or week.
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Delightful luxurious rooms equipped with every modern convenience assure complete comfort and relaxation
500 ROOMS WITH BATH
Single from $2.50 to $4
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RIVERBANK COURT HOTEL
On the Charles River Basin
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Transient and Permanent
An Apartment Hotel with an Atmosphere of Home
The pleasant accommodations you desire while attending your Association Meeting and the Annual Meeting
5 Minutes to The Mother Church
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Summer rates from June First.
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Massachusetts

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Cotuit, Mass
A Summer Hotel with non-housekeeping cottages. Vegetables from our own garden.
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Warm bathing, fine private beach. Golf. Tennis. Boating.
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One of the most attractive hostelries on Cape Cod.
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Morgan S. Dada, Proprietor

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AT the GATEWAY to the FENWAY
Special Weekly Rates
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- Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
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- We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 24 years.

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ALL ROOMS HAVE BATH
Deluxe Dining at Popular Prices

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Half-mile from The Mother Church in Quiet Residential Zone
Preferred by Discriminating Travelers
Room and Bath $3.50 Up
ROBERT C. NORDBLOM, *Managing Director*
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1731 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE (Boston) MASS
Being ideally located on New England's most famous boulevard, residence at The Beaconsfield is a source of pride
Distinctive apartments—full hotel service
No Liquor Is Sold in the Hotel
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Enjoy comfortable, refined atmosphere
Central location in Copley Sq. section. Handy to shopping district. 10 minutes' walk to The Mother Church
Rates from $3.00 single, $5.00 double.
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An apartment home of distinction for transient or permanent guests. Light housekeeping suites of 1-2-3 rooms.
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An Easy Walk to The Mother Church

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COMMONWEALTH AVE. AT THE FENWAY
QUIET-REFINED-EXCELLENT CUISINE
Ross Thompson, Pres.
Geo. Sanford, Mgr
5 MINUTES
$3 up Single, $5 up Double.
Special Monthly Rates
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Off Harvard Square
Fifteen minutes from center of Boston and The Mother Church. Suites furnished or unfurnished with dinette kitchenettes, bath and showers. Low rentals. Complete hotel service. Transient rates $2.50 Daily, $50 Monthly.
Complete Facilities for Social Functions, Conventions, Meetings, Banquets.

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HOTEL MINERVA
Huntington Ave., Boston
Single with Bath from $2
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Also Fine Cafe and Cafeteria H. C. Demeter, Mgr.

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ALL ROOMS WITH BATH
Single — $1.50—$2—$2.50—$3 Daily
Double—$2.50—$3—$3.50—$4 Daily
Suites—Parlor, Two Bedrooms and Bath for Four $4, $5, $6 Daily
Seventh Day Free
Dining Room NO LIQUOR SOLD
Seven minutes' walk to The Mother Church

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Near The Mother Church
Open June 1 to Sept. 1
For years appealing to those who wish a quiet residence for study or work.
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A few rooms with bath. Reasonable rates.

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Exhilarating vacation trips from New York on big modern liners. Deck sports, orchestras, dancing, talking pictures, etc. Enjoy famous beaches, boating, fishing and golf.

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Platform Urges Abandonment of 'Price Raising'

CLEVELAND, June 12 (AP)—The platform of the Republican Party—1936:

America is in peril. The welfare of American men and women and the future of your youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political liberty, their individual opportunity and their character as free citizens, which today for the first time are threatened by government itself.

For three long years the New Deal Administration has dishonored American traditions and flagrantly betrayed the pledges upon which the Democratic Party sought and received public support.

The powers of Congress have been usurped by the President.

The integrity and authority of the Supreme Court have been flaunted.

The rights and liberties of American citizens have been violated.

Regulated monopoly has displaced free enterprise.

The New Deal Administration constantly seeks to usurp the rights reserved to the states and to the people.

It has insisted on the passage of laws contrary to the Constitution.

It has intimidated witnesses and interfered with right of petition.

It has dishonored our country by repudiating its most sacred obligations.

It has been guilty of frightful waste and extravagance, using public funds for partisan political purposes.

It has promoted investigations to harass and intimidate American citizens, at the same time denying investigations into its own improper expenditures.

It has created a vast multitude of new offices, filled them with its favorites, set up a centralized bureaucracy, and sent out swarms of inspectors to harass our people.

It has bred fear and hesitation in commerce and industry, thus discouraging new enterprises, preventing employment and prolonging the depression.

It secretly has made tariff agreements with our foreign competitors, flooding our markets with foreign commodities

It has coerced and intimidated voters by withholding relief to those opposing its tyrannical policies.

It has destroyed the morale of many of our people and made them dependent upon government.

Appeals to passion and class prejudice have replaced reason and tolerance.

To a free people, these actions are insufferable. This campaign cannot be waged on the traditional differences between the Republican and Democratic Parties. The responsibility of this election transcends all previous political divisions. We invite all Americans irrespective of party, to join us in defense of American institutions.

The Platform

We pledge ourselves:

1. To maintain the American system of constitutional and local self-government, and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, the final protector of the rights of our citizens against the arbitrary encroachments of the legislative and executive branches of government. There can be no individual liberty without an independent judiciary.

2. To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition, and equality of opportunity, and to seek its constant betterment in the interests of all.

The only permanent solution of the unemployment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agriculture. To that end, we advocate:

Removal of restrictions on production.

Abandonment of all New Deal policies that raise production costs, increase the cost of living, and thereby restrict buying, reduce volume and prevent re-employment.

Encouragement instead of hindrance to legitimate business.

Withdrawal of government from competition with private pay rolls.

Elimination of unnecessary and hampering regulations.

Adoption of such other policies as will furnish a chance for individual enterprise, industrial expansion, and the restoration of jobs.

Relief

The necessities of life must be provided for the needy, and hope must be restored pending recovery. The administration of relief is a major failure at the New Deal. It has been faithless to those who most deserve our sympathy. To end confusion, partisanship, waste and incompetence, we pledge:

1. The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agencies familiar with community problems.

2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists, upon compliance with these conditions: (a) a fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided for the revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in relief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.

3. Undertaking of federal public works on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

4. A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

Real security will be possible only when our productive capacity is sufficient to furnish a decent standard of living for all American families and to provide a surplus for future needs and contingencies. For the attainment of that ultimate objective, we look to the energy, self-reliance and character of our people, and to our system of free enterprise.

Security

Society has an obligation to promote the security of the people, by affording some measure of protection against involuntary unemployment and dependency in old age. The New Deal policies, while purporting to provide social security, have, in fact, endangered it.

We propose a system of old-age security, based upon the following principles:

1. We approve a pay-as-you-go policy, which requires of each generation the support of the aged and the determination of what is just and adequate.

2. Every American citizen over 65 should receive the supplementary payment necessary to provide a minimum income sufficient to protect him or her from want.

3. Each state and territory, upon complying with simple and general minimum standards, should receive from the Federal Government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.

4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should contribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of unemployment insurance.

The unemployment insurance and old-age annuity sections of the present Social Security Act are unworkable and deny benefits to about two thirds of our adult population, including professional men and women and all those engaged in agriculture and domestic service, and the self-employed, while imposing heavy tax burdens upon all. The so-called reserve fund estimated at $47,000,000,000 for old-age insurance is no reserve at all, because the fund will contain nothing but the Government's promise to pay, while the taxes collected in the guise of premiums will be wasted by the Government in reckless and extravagant political schemes.

Labor

The welfare of labor rests upon increased production and the prevention of exploitation. We pledge ourselves to:

Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source.

Prevent governmental job holders from exercising autocratic powers over labor.

Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

Agriculture

The farm problem is an economic and social, not a partisan problem, and we propose to treat it accordingly. Following the wreck of the restrictive and coercive AAA, the New Deal Administration has taken to itself the principles of the Republican policy of soil conservation and land retirement. This action opens the way for a nonpolitical and permanent solution. Such a solution cannot be had under a New Deal Administration which misuses the program to serve partisan ends, to promote scarcity and to limit by coercive methods the farmer's control over his own farm.

Our paramount object is to protect and foster the family type of farm, traditional in American life, and to promote policies which will bring about an adjustment of agriculture to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets. As an emergency measure, during the agricultural depression, federal benefit payments or grants-in-aid when administered within the means of the Federal Government are consistent with a balanced budget.

We propose:

1. To facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abundance instead of scarcity.

2. A national land-use program including the acquisition of abandoned and nonproductive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease, subject to approval of the legislative and executive branches of the states concerned, and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use, such as watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation, and conservation of wild life.

3. That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources designed to bring about such a balance between soil-building and soil-depleting crops as will permanently insure productivity, with reasonable benefits to co-operating farmers on family-type farms, but so regulated as to eliminate the New Deal's destructive policy toward the dairy and livestock industries.

4. To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.

5. To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.

6. To protect the American farmer against the importation of all livestock, dairy, and agricultural products, substitutes therefor, and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices.

7. To provide effective quarantine against imported livestock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not impose health and sanitary regulations fully equal to those required of our own producers.

Farm Credit

8. To provide for ample farm credit at rates as low as those enjoyed by other industries, including commodity and livestock loans, and preference in land loans to the farmer acquiring or refinancing a farm as a home.

9. To provide for decentralized, nonpartisan control of the farm credit administration and the election by national farm loan associations of at least one half of each board of directors of the federal land banks, and thereby remove these institutions from politics.

10. To provide in the case of agricultural products of which there are exportable surpluses, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective. These payments are to be limited to the production level of the family type farm.

11. To encourage and further develop co-operative marketing.

12. To furnish government assistance in disposing of surpluses in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports. We strenuously oppose so-called reciprocal treaties which trade off the American farmer.

13. To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from temporary disaster, so that they may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

Tariff

Nearly 60 per cent of all imports into the United States are now free of duty. The other 40 per cent of imports compete directly with the product of our industry. We would keep on the free list all products not grown or produced in the United States in commercial quantities. As to all commodities that commercially compete with our farms, our forests, our mines, our fisheries, our oil wells, our labor and our industries, sufficient protection should be maintained to defend the American farmer and the American wage earner from the destructive competition emanating from the subsidies of foreign governments and the imports from low-wage and depreciated-currency countries.

We will repeal the present reciprocal trade agreement law. It is futile and dangerous. Its effect on agriculture and industry has been destructive. Its continuation would work to the detriment of the wage earner and the farmer.

We will restore the principle of the flexible tariff in order to meet changing economic conditions here and abroad and broaden by careful definition the news of the tariff commission in order to extend this policy along nonpartisan lines.

We will adjust tariffs with a view to promoting international trade, the stabilization of currencies, and the attainment of a proper balance between agriculture and industry.

We condemn the secret negotiation of reciprocal trade treaties without public hearing or legislative approval.

Monopoly

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It menaces, and, if continued, will utterly destroy constitutional government and the liberty of the citizen.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies and trusts and their officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it impossible for the private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We will employ the full powers of the Government to the end that monopoly shall be eliminated and that free enterprise shall be fully restored and maintained.

We recognize the existence of a field within which governmental regulation is desirable and salutary. The authority to regulate should be vested in an independent tribunal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards. Their determinations on law and facts should be subject to review by the courts. We favor federal regulation, within the Constitution, of the marketing of securities to protect investors. We favor also federal regulation of the interstate activities of public utilities.

Civil Service

Under the New Deal, official authority has been given to inexperienced and incompetent persons. The civil service has been sacrificed to create a national political machine. As a result the Federal Government has never presented such a picture of confusion and inefficiency.

We pledge ourselves to the merit system, virtually destroyed by New Deal spoilsmen. It should be restored, improved and extended.

We will provide such conditions as offer an attractive permanent career in government service to young men and women of ability, irrespective of party affiliations.

Landon States His Views

CONVENTION HALL, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—The text of Governor Landon's telegram:

To the delegates of the Republican national convention:

My name is to be presented for your consideration as a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States.

The platform recommended by your committee on resolutions and adopted by the convention has been communicated to me.

I note that according to the terms of that platform "the acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth."

If nominated I unqualifiedly accept the word and spirit of the undertaking.

However, with that candor you and the country are entitled to expect of me, I feel compelled before you proceed with the consideration of my name to submit my interpretations of certain planks in the platform so that you may be advised as to my views. I could not in conscience do otherwise.

Under the title of labor the platform commits the Republican Party as follows: "Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweat shops and child labor and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands."

I hope the opinion of the convention is correct that the aims which you have in mind may be attained within the Constitution as it now stands. But, if that opinion should prove to be erroneous, I want you to know that, if nominated and elected, I shall favor a constitutional amendment permitting the states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary adequately to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. This obligation we cannot escape.

The convention advocates "a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards." I agree that "the first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget." The second requisite, as I view it, is a currency expressed in terms of gold and convertible into gold.

I recognize, however, that the second requisite must not be made effective until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials.

The convention pledges the party to the merit system and to its restoration, improvement and extension.

In carrying out this pledge, I believe that there should be included within the merit system every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secretaries of major departments and agencies, and that this inclusion should cover the entire Post Office Department. ALFRED M. LANDON

Finance

The New Deal Administration has been characterized by shameful waste, and general financial irresponsibility. It has piled deficit upon deficit. It threatens national bankruptcy and the destruction through inflation of insurance policies and savings bank deposits.

We pledge ourselves to:

Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending.

Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately.

Revise the federal tax system and co-ordinate it with state and local tax systems.

Use the taxing power for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes.

Currency

We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.

We oppose further devaluation of the dollar.

We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money, and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the Executive.

We will co-operate with other countries toward stabilization of currencies as soon as we can do so with due regard for our national interests and as soon as other nations have sufficient stability to justify such action.

Foreign Affairs

We pledge ourselves to promote and maintain peace by all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances or political commitments.

Obedient to the traditional foreign policy of America and to the repeatedly expressed will of the American people, we pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court, nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs.

We shall promote, as the best means of securing and maintaining peace by the pacific settlement of disputes, the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals, which shall determine such disputes in accordance with law, equity and justice.

We favor an army and navy, including air forces, adequate for our national defense.

We shall co-operate with other nations in the limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms.

Bill of Rights

We pledge ourselves to preserve, protect and defend, against all intimidation and threat, freedom of religion, speech, press and radio, and the right of assembly and petition and immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures.

We offer the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of men.

1. We favor the construction of the Federal Government headquarter storage basins to prevent floods, subject to the approval of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of the states whose lands are concerned.

2. We favor equal opportunity for our negro citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service.

We condemn the present New Deal policies which would regiment and ultimately eliminate the negro citizen from the country's productive life, and make him solely a ward of the Federal Government.

3. To our Indian population we pledge every effort on the part of the National Government to ameliorate living conditions for them.

Veterans

4. We pledge continuation of the Republican policy of adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country and for their widows, orphans and dependents.

5. We shall use every effort to collect the war debt due us from foreign countries amounting to $12,000,000,000—one third of our national debt. No effort has been made by the present administration even to reopen negotiations.

6. We are opposed to legislation which discriminates against women in federal and state employment.

We assume the obligations and duties imposed upon government by modern conditions. We affirm our unalterable conviction that, in the future as in the past, the fate of the nation will depend, not so much on the wisdom and power of government, as on the character and virtue, self-reliance, industry and thrift of the people and on their willingness to meet the responsibilities essential to the preservation of a free society.

Finally—

Finally, as our party affirmed in its first platform in 1856: "Believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of the country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among our citizens we oppose all legislation tending to impair them," and "we invite the affiliation and co-operation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared."

The acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as a matter of private honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth.

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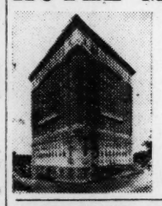

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Redcoats Go By

WHEN a poet passes from our scene, often we turn to our bookshelves and take down his books. We look up our old favorites. For instance, we read "Sussex by the Sea" and "The Way through the Woods," and say eagerly: "Listen to this. I like this one best." Then our listeners grasp the books and Kipling spills his summer once more into our laps. Lately, of course, it was "A Shropshire Lad" that came down from crowded shelves, and in it we read:

The street sounds to the soldiers' tread,
And out we troop to see:
A single redcoat turns his head,
He turns and looks at me.

It takes us a long way back. A redcoat? No, that was not the color we best remember, but there were redcoats, too—a long, long time ago. Redcoats who turned and laughed and kissed their hands to a smiling nursemaid and her charges.

So we began thinking of the redcoat that passed down an English street and turned and looked at a college professor:

What thoughts at heart have you and I
We cannot stop to tell;

That's what Housman says; and, as he is Housman, he takes us with him and we stand there watching the troops go by. Even as we might watch the troops go out to the Macedonian wars, or the Boer war, or even the Ethiopian war, since the world is so small and so constant to its own desires.

ROBERT FROST SAID in a recent lecture that one may test the genuineness of poetry by listening to note whether or not certain of the lines suddenly begin to stand out in Italics. He illustrated this point by reading some of Keats' Hyperion, and he remarked justly that Keats went in for the Roman type to quite an extent. He told us that we could easily pick out the Italic lines among those he read to us from Hyperion. We found we could.

However, Housman was perhaps the most italicized poet we can recollect. Shakespeare nodded occasionally, Milton drowsed for whole cantos, Keats was perhaps a worse offender; but Housman, though not of the stature of those mentioned, in his own incomparable way preserved in almost every line his perfect standard.

SO THERE HE *is*, watching the soldiers and thinking his thoughts, mostly we know, sad, of human life and of our own tremendous trifles, our wars, our injustices, our cruelties. Ready to go back to his rooms and write down in matchless verse just a few lines, simple and unpretentious, summing up this sad, restless urge and beat of human vanity which we call life.

A few years before, a less well known poet stood and watched the redcoats go by. His name was Gerard Manley Hopkins. The sight raised different thoughts in him. His thoughts strayed to the spiritual warfare which he so ardently followed in his own sad way. For he was a sad and sorrowful man also, though in a different way from Housman. Here is what he thinks as he looks at the redcoats:

Yes. Why do we all, seeing of a soldier, bless
him? bless
Our redcoats, our tars? Both these being, the
greater part,
But frail clay, nay but foul clay. Here it is: the
heart,
Since, proud, it calls the calling manly, gives a
guess
That, hopes that, makesbelieve, the men must
be no less;
It fancies, feigns, deems, dears the artist after
his art;
And fain will find as sterling all as all is smart,
And scarlet wear the spirit of war there ex-
press.

Mark Christ our King. He knows war, served
this soldiering through;
He of all can handle a rope best. There he
bides in bliss
Now, and seeing somewhere some man do all
that man can do,
For love he leans forth, needs his neck must
fall on, kiss,
And cry: "O Christ-done deed! So God-made-
flesh does too:
Were I come o'er again, cries Christ, "it should
be this."

Housman must have thought some of these thoughts, too. We do not disentangle them clearly; we see the flower of the flock going forth to battle. We see their courage and how their young intrepidity cuts us to the heart. How hard to disentangle are the ways of man! The battered veteran trudges beside the fresh young boy, and off they go. To Salonica, to Addis Ababa, to Marathon. While we stand in the street and think.

J. S.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A FOURTEENTH CENTURY DWELLING, PART OF THE MUCHELNEY ABBEY PROPERTY IN SOMERSETSHIRE, ENGLAND: *A Painting in Tempera by Maxwell Armfield*

AN EXHIBITION of paintings, intended to arouse public interest in the preservation and protection of places of scenic beauty and historic interest, was lately opened at the Abington Park Museum, in Northampton, England. The series of paintings was executed by Maxwell Armfield, and had previously been shown at the Leicester Galleries in London.

The pictures, although displayed in an ancient mansion, are themselves tuned in the modern key. They provide glimpses of the English countryside, seashore, castle, and village street, most of them rescued from ruthless destruction or development to become playgrounds for the enjoyment of the public. The pictures themselves are deliberately planned by the artist to show the places in use, rather than as mere beauty spots merely to be looked upon idly.

Abington Park Museum was originally a fifteenth-century abbey. The room in which the pictures are on display had not been used for seventy years, and a new staircase was built to permit visitors to reach it. There the Armfield collection will be on exhibition for a year, following which it will be available to other communities where there is an active wish to arouse popular interest in the preservation of local places of beauty or historic importance.

Look Up!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"COME unto me." These words of Christ Jesus have rung down the centuries, tenderly calling to all those who labor under a burdened sense of sickness, sorrow, suffering, or sin, to come to Christ, Truth, and find rest. Today, through the ministrations of Christian Science, the rest promised by Christ Jesus may become the daily experience of every weary sufferer, no matter how heavy the burden or how long it has been borne.

On page 332 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." This message is the same that Christ Jesus gave to the multitudes on the shore of the Galilean Sea, and on the hills of Palestine. It speaks of God's loving care for all His children; of rest and peace; of health and joy and freedom.

It is obvious that one cannot look both up and down at the same time, and often those who carry a load of suffering spend much time contemplating the discordant conditions, their mental gaze continually turned earthward. Christ Jesus said, "Learn of me." One cannot hope to learn how to follow Jesus' example, and to make his daily life a joyous experience, while his thought is fully occupied with those unhappy conditions from which he desires to escape. At the very outset the sufferer must look up. He must lift his thought to consider the true facts of existence as revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science, for it was the understanding of these facts which made the daily life of the Master the sweetest and surest proof of God's ever-presence and power to care for His children in every situation.

Christ Jesus set forth the true facts of existence in simple words. He said that eternal life was to know God and himself. He told men to call God "Our Father," and to be perfect even as the heavenly Father is perfect; and by his own perfect example he demonstrated how this perfection should be attained. Sickness and sin being no part of perfection, he knew that God did not make them. Therefore, he had no fear of them, and so he tenderly encouraged those sufferers who came to him for help to be of good cheer and not to be afraid.

Sickness, sin, and suffering are no more God-made today than they were in Jesus' time. They are and have always been the result of believing that man is both spiritual and physical, and that the harmony of his life can be interfered with. God, man's heavenly Father, Christian Science reveals as "universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death" (Science and Health, p. 140). The Father, who is Love, is also infinite Mind, so that man, the child of divine Love, is the spiritual idea of perfect Mind. Man expresses his Father. This man, made in God's own likeness, is the true selfhood or individuality of every man and woman and child. Christ Jesus saw man in the likeness of God, perfect, whole, and free; and this vision healed the suffering mortal.

Those who suffer may say that it is no easy matter to look up when the burden seems heavy and the way hedged in by difficulties. Certainly, courageous effort is needed, but the sufferer can remember that he who calmly looks to God in simple trust will find the Father's hand outstretched to strengthen and sustain.

Early one winter's morning, a student of Christian Science found herself laboring under a load of depression so heavy that she seemed to have lost all consciousness of God's presence. She was alone in the house, and the need for human companionship seemed so urgent that she opened the door and went out on the step, in the hope that some friend might pass. Everything was enveloped in a thick fog, and as she looked to right and to left her gaze could not penetrate the dense atmosphere. Then she looked up. Above her head the clear blue sky was visible through a rift, and as she continued to look at it she gained the greater assurance of spiritual light which poured in upon her burdened sense, and she realized God's ever-presence. With joyful step she went back into the house and took up her daily duties, singing hymns of gratitude and praise.

There is health and harmony, rest and contentment, for all. If at times our burden seems heavy, and we see no help on the right hand or the left, let us look up and we shall find that God, good, is with us. With the humble, trusting heart that looks up to God, goes the listening ear which certainly receives God's message of love and truth. To that listening ear come spiritual ideas of courage and confidence, fearlessness and high resolve; and as one steadfastly holds to the great spiritual fact of his own perfect likeness to the Father, he will find the burdens of sickness, sin, and suffering lifted. So his daily life will become a positive proof of God's great goodness and unchanging love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Regardez en haut!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"VENEZ à moi." Au cours des siècles résonnent ces paroles du Christ Jésus, appelant avec tendresse tous ceux qui sont accablés par la maladie, le chagrin, les souffrances, le péché, et les engageant à venir au Christ, à la Vérité, où ils trouveront le repos. Aujourd'hui, grâce au ministère de la Science Chrétienne, le repos qu'a promis le Christ Jésus peut être chaque jour notre lot, même si nous avons bien longtemps porté de lourds fardeaux.

A la page 332 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien, le message divin de Dieu aux hommes parlant à la conscience humaine." Ce message est pareil à celui que Jésus le Christ adressait aux foules vers la mer de Galilée ou sur les hauteurs palestiniennes. Il indique la tendre sollicitude avec laquelle Dieu prend soin de tous Ses enfants; il annonce le repos et la paix, la santé, la joie, la liberté.

Il est clair que personne ne peut regarder simultanément en haut et en bas; or souvent ceux pour lesquels la souffrance est un lourd fardeau s'absorbent dans l'examen des conditions discordantes et ne dirigent leur regard mental que vers la terre. Le Christ Jésus disait: "Recevez mon enseignement." Mais peut-on espérer d'apprendre à suivre l'exemple de Jésus et à faire de la vie quotidienne une chose réjouissante si la pensée s'occupe exclusivement des tristes conditions auxquelles on voudrait échapper? Dès le début celui qui souffre doit regarder en haut. Il doit élever sa pensée, considérer les faits véritables de l'existence tels que le Christ Jésus et la Science Chrétienne les révèlent; car c'est grâce à la compréhension de ces vérités que la vie journalière du Maître était la preuve la plus douce et la plus sûre du fait suivant: la présence éternelle de Dieu qui en toute circonstance peut prendre soin de Ses enfants.

Jésus le Christ exposa en termes fort simples les vérités de l'existence. Il déclara que la vie éternelle consiste à connaître Dieu et lui-même. Il dit aux hommes d'appeler Dieu: "Notre Père," d'être parfaits comme le Père céleste est parfait; et prêchant d'exemple, il montra la manière dont cette perfection doit s'atteindre. Comme la maladie et le péché ne sont pas inclus dans la perfection, il savait que Dieu ne les a point créés. Aussi n'en avait-il aucune crainte; il encourageait tendrement ceux qui dans la souffrance se tournaient vers lui, leur disant de ne pas craindre et de prendre courage.

Aujourd'hui comme au temps de Jésus, la maladie, le péché, la souffrance ne sont nullement créés par Dieu. Ils sont et ont toujours été le fruit de la croyance selon laquelle l'homme étant à la fois spirituel et physique, l'harmonie de son existence pourrait subir des atteintes. La Science Chrétienne révèle Dieu, le Père céleste de l'homme, comme étant "l'Amour divin, universel et éternel, qui ne change pas et ne crée ni le mal, ni la maladie, ni la mort" (*Science et Santé*, p. 140). Le Père qui est Amour est aussi l'Entendement infini, de sorte que l'homme, enfant de l'Amour divin, est l'idée spirituelle de l'Entendement parfait. L'homme exprime son Père. Créé à l'image même de Dieu, cet homme représente l'individualité ou le moi véritable de chacun—homme, femme, enfant. Le Christ Jésus voyait l'homme parfait, sain et libre, créé à la ressemblance de Dieu; et cette vision guérissait le mortel que la souffrance affligeait.

Ceux qui souffrent diront peut-être qu'il n'est pas facile de regarder en haut quand le fardeau semble lourd et la route semée d'obstacles. Certes, un courageux effort est nécessaire dans ce cas; mais le disciple peut se rappeler que si dans le calme et la confiance il se tourne vers Dieu, il trouvera la main du Père prête à le fortifier et à le soutenir.

Aux premières heures d'une journée d'hiver, une Scientiste Chrétienne fut oppressée par un fardeau si lourd qu'il lui semblait ne plus du tout sentir la présence de Dieu. Elle était seule dans la maison et la compagnie d'un être humain lui paraissait si nécessaire qu'elle ouvrit la porte et se tint sur le seuil, espérant voir passer une amie. Tout était enveloppé d'une brume épaisse que les regards n'arrivaient pas à percer soit à droite soit à gauche. A ce moment, la Scientiste Chrétienne leva les yeux. Au-dessus de sa tête, une échappée laissait voir un coin de ciel azuré; elle y attacha ses regards et eut bientôt l'assurance de la lumière spirituelle qui entrait à flots et chassait l'oppression; alors elle réalisa la présence éternelle de Dieu. Elle rentra joyeusement dans sa maison et reprit sa tâche journalière en chantant des hymnes de gratitude et de louange.

La santé, l'harmonie, le repos et la satisfaction sont là pour tous. Si nous trouvons parfois le fardeau pesant; si nous ne voyons point d'aide soit à gauche soit à droite—regardons en haut et nous constaterons que Dieu, le bien, est avec nous. Le cœur humble et confiant qui regarde à Dieu va de pair avec l'oreille attentive qui reçoit certainement le divin message de l'amour et de la vérité. A cette oreille attentive parviennent des idées spirituelles: le courage, la confiance, la résolution; et lorsque le disciple s'attache fermement au grand fait spirituel de sa ressemblance parfaite avec le Père, il voit disparaître les fardeaux de la maladie, du péché ou de la souffrance. Alors sa vie quotidienne fournira la preuve positive que Dieu est bon et que Son amour est immuable.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Farming—A Way of Life

A RECENT British visitor, Mr. Philip Macdonell, wrote an article about the Middle West. He told of a Nebraska farmer (a man from the commercial-crop get-rich-quick section of our farm population), who said it was a relief to him and to most of his friends to know that the days of easy fortunes are gone forever. In the future, he said, the American farmer will find it easier to remember one basic fact: that farming is not a job for a few years and a quick clean-up, but a way of life; not a pleasant interlude for a man who is gambling on the stock exchange or betting on the price of land, but a profession with an infinitely varied technique that cannot be mastered in one lifetime. And having learned that lesson, said the Nebraskan to Mr. Macdonell, nothing, not even "government," can keep the farmer from making himself a good life.

I have heard the same sto. myself, over and over, these past eight months. I heard it especially often in Iowa, which of all our great agricultural states was the one where the farmers felt themselves the merest transients, using the land for a few years until the chance came to sell it high and move to Southern California. The strange fact is that, since this get-rich-quick chance has been wiped out, men have not felt discouraged, they have felt rested. The peace-destroying American pressure to "make something of yourself" has been relaxed; and instead of hating their land now that they have been forced to admit it is made up of farms and not of gold-mines, these men and women are just beginning to love it. They are beginning to think of settling down as a Southerner settles (when he has half a chance), with no thought that he or his descendants are likely to move for centuries.

With this settling down there comes the hope of a Culture. The nomad is either a savage or else the product of a Civilization. Only the Culture-man has a home. *Ubi bene, ibi patria*—that is the boast of the "civilized" man as it is the practice of the wandering hunter. But between those two—between the vagrant Indian and the vagrant New Yorker—lies the life in which a Culture is possible. And that life is still built round the home . . .

After telling of the Nebraska farmer, Mr. Macdonell ends his article as follows:

"I motored home that evening feeling profoundly convinced that I had seen something of the real heart of America, something that we in Europe and many people in the East of the United States know very little about . . . I believe that in the Middle West there is something that is completely invincible—a rich land and an indomitable people. Whatever panic the cities may let themselves be stampeded into, whatever fantastic nonsense may be evolved by wild Governors or would-be Governors, the Middle West will go steadily on its way, and in the end it will take the rest of the United States with it."

If Mr. Macdonell knew America better, I think he would substitute the whole Mississippi Valley for the Middle West in his last sentence. Or perhaps the correct substitution would be "rural America."—HERBERT AGAR, in "Land of the Free." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Like Triangles Walking

WE camped in this wise: When our packs were down and placed in a circle for easy defence by those who slept within, six of Don Firmin's *muleros* slowly drove our *mulada* and cattle to some little valley, after allowing them to drink and roll to their satisfaction. Rolling on dusty ground is for mules like a night's sleep to Christians. . . .

Ground was first of all selected for Doña Ysabel Sanhudo's tent, which contained a floor of canvas sewed so high on its walls that no snake could get within. These tent walls were only two varas (six feet) high, but above, in wet weather, we placed a peaked roof which shed rain. For coolness on our deserts this roof was never used. Within was protection from sight. About her tent at a proper distance six of the Wild Men slept, but of them two were always awake and walking restlessly around the circle they guarded.

These Wild Men came from the far south and could understand no language except their own. Later when I spoke to them, they shook their heads, but pointing to themselves said "*Maya, Maya.*" They were not tall, but had such narrow hips and broad shoulders that they seemed like triangles walking. At first I thought of them as monkeys, but later as cats, for only great cats have such slender muscles combined with enormous and tireless strength.

Once when one of our *arrieros* found difficulty in raising *alforjas* (large saddle bags) with one hundred and fifty pounds in each, these Wild Men laughed, and using our *alforjas* as balls, threw them from one to the other, and having passed them around their circle lifted them like feathers to the mules' backs. A Mexican is proud and not to be outdone by any Indian. Therefore, afterwards, that *mulero* who found packages heavy was not well thought of by his chums, and we had no more grumbling.

A small fire served our cook, while around a larger one—for our nights are chilly in winter even on deserts—those who rested lay and talked of days past and those to come.—From "The Journey of the Flame." Written down by ANTONIO DE FIERRO BLANCO. Translated by WALTER DE STEIGUER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Where Littérateurs Were Unknown

POPULARITY came but laggingly to Hardy. It is related that he once accompanied Rudyard Kipling on a search for a seaside cottage, to be shared by both authors during the summer months. They found a suitable house in the neighborhood of Weymouth, and proceeded to negotiate for its rental. Unawed by Hardy's then imposing full beard, the landlady demanded references.

"Why," said Hardy, "this is Mr. Kipling."

"Mr. Kipling?"

"Rudyard Kipling, the famous Indian balladist."

"Rudyard Kipling?"

The woman had never heard of him, so Kipling himself carried on:

"But this is Mr. Hardy."

"Mr. Hardy?"

"Thomas Hardy, the great Wessex novelist."

"Thomas Hardy—Wessex?"

She had never heard of either of them. This happened in the present century. Such is the fame of even successful littérateurs.—From "The Life of Thomas Hardy," by ERNEST BRENNECKE JR. (New York: Greenberg.)

Before Rain

HERE where a soft and feathery curve of sky
Leans on the hills of summer the brown quails
cry
Across these tangled valleys, under the drift
Of mackerel clouds, while slow winds veer and
shift
Into the east. Bright water will be shaken
Upon this sleepy land before we awaken,
For in the fields, their clear calls softly lain
Against the dusk, the wild birds cry for rain.

LEONA AMES HILL

Wistaria and Laburnum

LAST week seemed filled
With misty summer showers,
For my Wistaria vine had long racemes
Of bluish-purple flowers.

Today,
A "Golden Rain" I see—
The pendant clusters of soft yellow flowers
Hang from my Laburnum Tree.

ELSA REHMANN

The Sea Shell

I HAVE seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell;
To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
Listened intensely; and his countenance soon
Brightened with joy; for from within were
heard
Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea.
Even such a shell the universe itself
Is to the ear of Faith; and there are times,
I doubt not, when to you it doth impart
Authentic tidings of invisible things;
Of ebb and flow, and ever-during power;
And central peace, subsisting at the heart
Of endless agitation.

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, in "The Excursion."

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Amoskeag Needs $11,000,000 Cash; Curley Loses on Budget Restriction

Boston Today

Amoskeag Seeks $11,000,000 Fund

Frederick C. Dumaine, treasurer of the closed Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., reported today that it would be necessary to have $11,000,000 in cash or credit to reopen his mills on the banks of the Merrimac River.

The figure requested by special master Arthur Black, who is conducting a hearing on the "fairness and feasibility" of the proposed plan to reorganize the company, did not include $2,500,000 needed to repair damage caused by recent floods, Mr. Dumaine said.

The reorganization plan for the largest single textile unit in the world, which included payment of $2,300,000 to bondholders who had elected to take their money out of the company, met with serious obstacles last Wednesday, when John L. Hall, counsel for Mr. Dumaine, suddenly announced his intentions to withdraw his recommendation. He explained that insufficient capital to run the mills would remain after these two expenditures.

* * *

Questioning by Mr. Black revealed that if the manufacturing concern were allowed to keep all its quick assets by nonpayment to bondholders there would remain $9,000,000 of these assets. Approximately $5,000,000 additional would have to be borrowed.

Objection to this borrowing was voiced by Henry W. Palmer, representing the bondholders' committee, who said that he did not see how the bondholders would approve a situation where such borrowing would come ahead of their holdings. He added that the bondholders were willing to consider any new plan or arrangement, and were anxious to put the company on its feet. But he did not think that they would subscribe to any such move.

Lothrop Withington, representing

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Supplementary Budget Is Aired

So much time was taken up by department heads and other proponents of the measure that opponents of the Governor's supplementary budget of $1,693,230.93, at the hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee today, were compelled to reserve their ammunition until a later date.

The supplementary budget, although approximately $850,000 less than the one adopted last year, brings the total appropriation bill up to $69,300,000, a new high for the Commonwealth. In addition, counted among expenditures, is the $3,200,000 appropriated for flood repair work. The total, therefore, tops $72,500,000.

Items in the supplementary budget range from $2522 for repairs on the Governor's car to $61,000 for maintenance of armories, $45,600 for personnel services in the income tax division, $15,760 for expenses of the Governor's office, $35,000 for executive contingent expenses and other items.

Weaver Melons Arrive in Market

Summer delicacies, such as Weaver melons and sour cherries, make their bow in Boston this week end in company with two new season arrivals from California—ripe figs and Thompson seedless grapes.

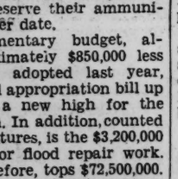
Weaver melons are a cross between the honeydew variety and the cantaloupe, with the web of the latter and the color of the former. The flavor and aroma resemble the honeydew's.

Juicy North Carolina blackberries are available, and there are plenty of good raspberries. The dry weather, however, has reduced the quantity, though not the quality, of the strawberries now being offered, and has had even more of an effect on the blueberry supply.

The first shipment of Texas sweet corn has arrived in time for Sunday dinners. It is of the white variety, and the ears are unusually large for this early stage of the season. Italian onions also appeared this week. They are of the sweet, mild type and are particularly suitable for salads.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; slightly warmer Saturday or Sunday; moderate to fresh winds, mostly from the shore; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and cool tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature in the interior.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature Saturday and in the extreme north portion by early morning.

Massachusetts: Fair, cooler except on the southeast coast tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature in the interior.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northerly winds, and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	78	Minneapolis	60	74
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	80	80
Chicago	58	62	New York	66	78
Denver	54	68	Norfolk	76	86
Helena	56	80	Philadelphia	72	88
Jacksonville	78	84	St. Louis	56	74
Kansas City	60	76	San Francisco	58	78
Los Angeles	62	84	Washington	70	—
Miami	82	82			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 12.
B—Maximum, June 11.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:47 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 6:11 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

Brookline Likes Its 'Muddy River'

MAYOR MANSFIELD'S $25-$15-$10 prize contest for a new name for Muddy River has found few enthusiasts in Brookline. The Mayor today declared that he was surprised to learn that a storm of protest has arisen there over his proposed change of name.

"Why, Brookline itself changed its own name from Muddy River!

"I do not think the people of Brookline would care to have the name of their town changed back to Muddy River. If they themselves desired to change the name of the town I do not see how they can object to changing the name of the river.

"However that may be, since the source of the river is in Boston and it discharges into the Charles River, also in Boston, and passes through Brookline for only a part of its course, it would seem as though Boston has the right to call the river by any name it pleases.

"I suppose the people of Brookline may call that part of the river which touches their town whatever name they please."

Inquiry Planned Into El Deficit

The Boston Elevated's $2,086,202 deficit for the year ending March 31, 1936, has reminded Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, that it is the responsibility of his department to investigate the causes of such heavy losses—especially when they are reported with such depressing regularity.

So today he decided to call together everybody concerned in the administration of the system to ask them to put their heads together in a careful attempt to find a solution to the problem.

He dispatched a letter of invitation to members of the Boston Metropolitan Council, which includes mayors and selectmen of cities and towns involved; the Boston Metropolitan District; the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, and directors and officials of the system.

The meeting is scheduled for 10:30 a. m. on June 18 in the hearing room of the Public Utilities Department.

"To the end that this deficit be reduced and, if possible, turned into a profitable balance," wrote Prof. Murray, "I am asking you to be present."

In a statement which he issued also, the professor said: "If there are any possibilities of eliminating or reducing the deficit of the Boston Elevated, surely this group should be the one to supply the solution."

Schools Case In Hands of Jury

The cases of Frederick Carroll and Robert Brown, both of South Boston, alleged promoters of a schoolteachers' job-selling racket, were in the hands of a locked-up jury in Suffolk Superior Court today.

The closing statements of prosecution and defense were heard yesterday afternoon by Judge John M. Gibbs and the jury.

Previously, directed verdicts of not guilty had been ordered on several indictments. The men were still on trial for a conspiracy to steal and to solicit to bribe in the case of Miss Mary Brennan, a substitute school teacher, who allegedly was urged to contribute $50 and to get some of her classmates to contribute $50 apiece which could be used to "freeze" them on the permanent teachers' list.

In his closing argument, during which he was interrupted more than once by objections from defense counsel, District Attorney Frederick Doyle described Brown as "chiseling around pianos, pencils and erasers in the Boston school department." This was stricken from the record upon objections by Attorneys William R. Scharton (for Carroll) and Francis J. Monahan (for Brown).

Mr. Doyle described Carroll as "the bunco man" who wanted a list of substitute teachers so that he could "go over it and point out to her (Miss Brennan) the teachers to select to approach for money with which he said they would get permanent appointments."

For more than an hour the assistant district attorney reviewed the Government's version of the defendants' activities. He said at one point, "Carroll got the prospects and Brown's the man who closes the deal," and again, "Brown was in on it from the inception. He was the clincher."

Both Attorneys Monahan and Scharton belittled Miss Brennan's testimony that Brown was introduced by Carroll as "the bagman for the crowd." This, they contended, indicated the absurdity of her entire testimony.

Skipper of Ship Gets Land Berth

A comfortable berth ashore where spare time can be spent at home looks good to Capt. Homer D. Babbidge, at New Haven, Conn., skipper of the Mystic Steamship Company's carrier, Newton, long in the Boston trade.

Command of the steamer was surrendered at the end of 20 years as a captain, the skipper left Boston yesterday to become Inspector of Hulls in the United Steamboat Inspection Service at Buffalo.

Boston Today

Curley Loses Budget Decision

Governor Curley was not within his rights when he returned to the House, without his approval, the $100,000 item of his extraordinary fund which the Legislature, in its action on the budget, restricted to certain specific uses.

An advisory opinion to this effect from the Supreme Court was announced today by Speaker Leverett Saltonstall, who said that the Supreme Court stated the point of order raised by Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline, over whether the single item properly was before the House, was well taken. The Speaker then ruled Representative Bigelow's objection stood and that the appropriation bill had become a law without the governor's signature in this one item.

In its action on the extraordinary fund the Legislature restricted the use of $50,000 to entertaining President Roosevelt and other guests and forbade the transfer of the remainder to unspecified details of expense, such as salaries, which the Governor might elect. The Governor contended that the Legislature had no right to restrict his uses of this fund.

The veto power, the court ruled, permitted the Governor to recommend the striking out or reduction of any item or part of an item, a procedure which he did not adopt in this instance.

The Governor, according to the court's decision, "sought to enlarge the appropriation made by the general court by throwing the $100,000 into a common fund to be used by any one of several different purposes. We are of the opinion that the power conferred upon him by Article 63 of the Constitution does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated."

Rainfall Ends Long Dry Spell

Rain, rather than garden hoses, watered Boston's flower beds and lawns early today for the first time in 16 days. The actual precipitation reported by the weather bureau was .11 inches.

There has been only one other shower, according to the bureau, since May 18, and that brought a precipitation of .49 inches on May 27. For tomorrow it forecast a return to "fair and warmer" conditions.

In Maine, according to Associated Press reports, a series of thunderstorms last night put a drenching end to 21 rainless days. The thorough wetting of the ground was "worth $1,000,000 to Maine farmers," it was said. In the southern part of the state, where the storm centered, a precipitation of 1.18 inches was reported.

Maine's last local thunder shower was said to have occurred on May 22 when .55 inches were reported in some places. The state's last general rain storm was on April 11, according to the weather bureau.

Fare Cut Results Report Postponed

No one is more anxious perhaps than the railroads themselves to know whether the fare cuts ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 1 are actually producing more traffic for the roads. Most of the roads today were committed to "sitting tight" and waiting events for at least 90 days before they analyze the actual effect that cuts have produced on traffic figures.

Nevertheless some railroads have had early noticeable effects from the fare cuts. Today the Central Vermont Railroad through T. E. P. Pringle, its general passenger agent, reported a 20 per cent increase in passenger travel from June 1-7, the first week of the reduced fares. During this period, Mr. Pringle said, more people rode on Central Vermont trains than in any similar period for the last five years.

Other New England roads state that they cannot tell until a sufficient revenue counting period has passed. Memorial Day weekend, they insist, generally produces quite a bit of extra traffic regardless of fares. Last weekend, they believe, produced so much political convention and exposition traffic that until this is separated from regular traffic figures they have no way of telling whether the lower fares have produced additional traffic.

Western Union Official Retires

Known to hundreds of Boston business firms and individuals for his own qualities and his long service with the Western Union Telegraph Company, Charles A. Crane, telegraph executive in the Boston territory for 18 years and creator of the company's slogan, "Don't Write—Telegraph," has retired.

At the close of 53 years in the telegraph business—47 with Western Union—Mr. Crane was tendered a testimonial dinner last night by 400 company employees. As superintendent in the Boston district, Mr. Crane was responsible for the establishment of the London-Boston-Liverpool cable, which enabled Boston banks to deal in arbitrage direct, instead of through New York.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Crane was presented with a round-trip passage to Europe, leaving in late July or early August.

Wellesley's School Head Stands Firm

Dr. Graves to Press Court Action Despite Naming of His Successor

Seeks Vindication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 12—Despite the Wellesley School Committee's announcement that on Aug. 1 Edwin Harold Miner of the Washington State Normal School becomes superintendent of schools here, Dr. S. Monroe Graves, who will thereby be forced out of a position he has held for 22 years, declared today that he would not abandon his intention to seek vindication in the courts.

Dismissal of Dr. Graves by the school committee after a series of "star chamber" hearings has caused one of the severest rows ever to disturb the quiet of this college community.

Not Until July 31

James M. Swift, Dr. Graves's counsel, said that the case cannot be taken to the courts until after July 31, when the present superintendent's 22 years of service to Wellesley schools is officially brought to an end. After Dr. Graves has actually been discharged from his position, however, Mr. Swift said today, he will begin proceedings which may culminate in giving Wellesley two superintendents.

For if Dr. Graves is upheld by the courts, the committee may be forced to rescind its decision to discharge him. In the meantime, Mr. Miller will have been seated in the superintendent's chair.

Attempts to remove Dr. Graves were based originally on the School Committee's allegations, contained in 13 specific charges, that he had not made any effort to follow recommendations offered by the committee for changes in the school system. Dr. Graves's defense was that the proposed changes had been brought to his attention too late in the school year for anything to be done about them until the following term.

Elements in Case

Several elements have entered into the case to make it more than a mere political fight. The school committee, it has been rumored, was determined to remove Dr. Graves from the first, no matter how much of a task it might be. Objection to this effort began in March, when the veteran school head was asked to quit his post, and reached a climax following the secret hearing on April 13.

Dr. Payson Smith, former commissioner of education, with a number of other educators and a group of protesting Wellesley citizens marched into the Alice Phillips Junior High School, where the hearing was held. One by one, the educators were led into the "star chamber"—otherwise the headmaster's office—to testify, while the protesting townspeople stomped about the corridors outside delivering imprecations.

Leaves Something

There are those in Wellesley who have felt that although Dr. Graves has been given unfair treatment, the school system leaves something to be desired. At the same time, they do not doubt the conscientiousness as the sincerity of Dr. Graves.

The school committee has characterized the new appointeee as follows:

"While Mr. Miner is a New Englander by birth, steeped in New England traditions, yet he is possessed of a perspective of national scope in educational matters gained from a training to which he has most dilligently applied himself."

Long Training

This training has come at Dartmouth College, at Columbia University's Teachers College and during the course of educational research and teaching work in various parts of the country. Mr. Miner has taught and studied at the University of Pennsylvania, has been associated with schools in Des Moines, Iowa, and other cities.

He comes well recommended by Dr. J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, who suggested the young normal school teacher for the position, and by Dr. Clyde Miller of Columbia.

Hollywood Looks Over Salem, Mass.

Lloyd Prefers Pictures to Depict Struggle Against Superstition

Seeks Local Color

Frank Lloyd, Scottish-born film maker, now here seeking "local color" for a story of old Salem, has directed a great many famous pictures, including "Cavalcade," "Mutiny on the Bounty," and "Under Two Flags." And the more he makes, he says, the more apparent it becomes that he is far from alone in preferring themes dealing with struggle against obstacles other than those familiar ones standing in the way of matrimony as an ultimate objective.

Across a sea-food dinner—part of the quest for local color—in a Salem hotel, Mr. Lloyd elaborated on his technique.

What Is Real Romance?

"Take the Bounty picture," he said, "there wasn't much 'love story' in that particular blend of interest. Yet it proved highly popular with a very wide audience. Not only small boys, but their fathers and grandfathers as well, found themselves strangely stirred by those billowing sails sweeping out into prophetic sunsets. That's what I call real romance, myself!

"But the fundamental theme of the story, of course, was the upward surge of humanity out of the old era of conquest based on the discipline of cruelty, into an age of discipline based on understanding and co-operation, and of conquest of fear.

"I did my best to keep this theme beneath the surface of the superficial action, and to make it—like still waters—'run deep.' For I've always found that the best way to line up thought and emotion against any idea is to be didactic about it—that when the actual dramatic tide of progress in any direction is well pictured, then audiences find themselves caught in its sweep while scarcely realizing it.

Fear and Superstition

"In the past few years I have become firmly convinced that the real obstacle which we are up against in every problem—in life or on the screen which is supposed to represent it—is fear, and its close relative, superstition.

"It is the conquest of fear on which the drama of the whole human race is really based.

"In my opinion one of the most beautiful and effective films ever made was Murnau's 'Tabu.' Although it had only the slightest web of story, its theme—the struggle against relentless superstition—was so basic to all human experience that the imagination was completely gripped by it.

"I spent a month in Tahiti myself while working on the Bounty picture, and the thing became very real to me there.

"An outsider can see superstitions for what they are, much more clearly than can the natives, when he visits such places as the South Seas or the Orient—but somehow or other his clear and fearless vision sometimes seems obstructed when he gets home!

"Maid of Salem"

"And right there is the foundation theme for my next picture, 'Maid of Salem.' I want to indicate in it—beneath the surface interest of the story, of course—that right here in America the period of the Salem witch scare, and the actual location of the old village, are far from being the only time and place in which superstition has flourished and held back the progress of the race.

"We are simply surrounded by superstitions and their allied fears

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Frank Lloyd
Movie Director Discusses Plans

Jobless Teachers Are Urged to Seek Work in New Lines

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., June 12 (AP)—P. A. O'Connell, Boston merchant, today advised Bridgewater State Teachers College graduates who have difficulty in finding school positions to seek jobs in allied lines.

"Almost every large store and industrial concern now maintains its own school for the training of employees," Mr. O'Connell told the senior class at the Teachers College commencement.

"This work represents only one of numerous fields in which well-trained teachers will find fully as much opportunity as in the formal classroom."

Other Opportunities

Mr. O'Connell, who is also a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, said with "upwards of 3500 teachers now listed as unemployed in Massachusetts" it was inevitable some of the new normal school graduates would find it impossible to secure positions in regular public and private schools.

"This does not mean that any well-trained teacher need be unemployed, provided he or she has the initiative and imagination to apply his ability to fields less crowded," Mr. O'Connell said.

Need for Vision Cited

"Apparently the only way to solve the unemployment evil is by developing among our citizens a larger proportion of men and women who have the vision and the training to make jobs for themselves.

"Contrary to popular ideas, a large proportion of the men and women depending upon WPA work for relief are well educated, industrious citizens. They lack the one essential that would enable them to find private employment—the imagination and initiative to adapt their schooling to some service for which a need exists, even though it is different from the work for which they were trained."

The Bridgewater Teachers College graduated 152 students.

G. O. P. Hopes in Bay State Rise As Old Guard Grip Is Broken

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The present trend toward elimination of "Old Guard" control in the Republican party in Massachusetts even as in the nation augurs well for the success of the G. O. P. forces in the coming state election, Beacon Hill observers are murmuring.

When word was received from Cleveland that Representative Joseph W. Martin from Massachusetts has ousted John Richardson, Old Guard representative, from his post as National Committeeman, the "New Guard" tendency was quickly noted.

Old Guard Blamed

In the minds of most observers, the Old Guard was largely responsible for the smashing defeat of the party at the polls in 1934. And despite the fact that sentiment against the New Deal and Governor Curley has greatly increased, the younger Republicans realize, if the Old Guard does not, that success this year may be obtained only through a liberalizing of the G. O. P. policies in Massachusetts.

Under the New Guard, as represented by Representative Martin many Republicans hope to see at least a partial Republican revival here during the coming elections.

Herter Is Boomed

Along this general line the newer controlling forces in the Republican Party are seeking to establish State Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, as chairman of Republican State Committee. The committee is now under the leadership of Vernon W. Marr, a real member of the "Old Guard."

The decision must be made before July 1, under the state law. The Herter boom is becoming increasingly noisy. Representative Herter by no means can be classed as an outspoken liberal. But he is one lukewarm conservative for whom liberal labor forces have considerable respect.

As one labor man said, "Representative Herter is gradually siding with us on various measures such as the proposal to increase the school-leaving age from 14 to 16 years. He is one legislator we know who is sincere in his stand on various measures."

Therefore, it may be seen that Mr. Herter is gradually becoming more liberal, in contrast with the "Old Guard" conservatives who refuse to be disturbed from their deep-worn rut.

It is expected the election of Mr. Herter as chairman of the state committee will result in greater party unity and help to entice back into the party ranks many of those who deserted it in 1934.

* * *

No Primary Contest

From all present indications the Republican convention endorsee for United States Senator will be unopposed in the September primaries. The present talk is that Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., if defeated for the convention endorsement, will seek election to the seat left vacant in the United States House of Representative A. Piatt Andrews, although Mr. Lodge has yet to confirm the report.

The same rumor bearers contend former Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, the other major Republican candidate for United States Senator, will fight for Representative Richard M. Russell's position in Washington, if he loses to Representative Lodge at the convention.

Lodge Urged for House

As for Representative Lodge, many of his friends consider it a wiser step for him to seek Representative Andrews' seat. Many, in fact, would like the Representative to withdraw from the senatorial contest now and declare his candidacy for the lower house. But it appears unlikely that he would do so, having campaigned for several months for the senatorial nomination. Yet, after the convention it is entirely possible for him to change horses without important resultant criticism.

According to some of the Lodge supporters, the youthful State Representative would gain valuable experience in the national House of Representatives, where his grandfather, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, first served before going into the Senate.

Road to Experience

If elected to the House, as would seem practically certain according to many politicians, Mr. Lodge would have an opportunity to build up a state-wide, and perhaps nation-wide, reputation, which would aid him greatly should he seek election to the United States Senate in 1940, when Senator David I. Walsh must either seek re-election or retire, as some think he may do.

Backed by experience in Washington, the Representative might stand a far greater chance of election to the Senate in 1940 than during the present contest.

Weeks' Plans Discussed

As for former Mayor Weeks, many politicians claim he could defeat Representative Richard M. Russell of Cambridge for the Ninth Congressional District seat in Washington. The Representative has lost some political strength since going to Washington. This loss might mean his defeat, if he seeks re-election.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"PARNELL" (Shubert)—Historical romance starring Dennis King and Edith Barrett. Written by the late Elsie Schauffler, and presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS — Charles Laughton, Merle Oberon and Robert Donat in "Private Life of Henry VIII." 1:25, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Fox Movietone News, March of Time # 14, and at 12:45 daily Haydn's Symphony # 6 in G major, recorded by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under direction of Serge Koussevitzky.

MODERN—"A Message to Garcia," featuring Wallace Beery, Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 10:18 a. m., 1:07, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Gertrude Michael in "Forgotten Faces." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:38, 5:27, 8:15. Tomorrow: Joe E. Brown in "Sons o'Guns." Also "Champagne Charlie," featuring Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood.

EXETER—Irvin Cobb and Rochelle Hudson in "Everybody's Old Man." 3:15, 6:14, 9:10. Also "Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. 10:23 a. m., 1:20, 4:17, 7:14, 10:11. Also "Bunker Bean." 11:51 a. m., 2:48, 5:45, 8:42

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Things to Come." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

METROPOLITAN—Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:50, 7:42, 10:25. Stage: The Pickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour."

Tonight at the Pops

Triumphal March from "Aida".....Verdi
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman" Wagner
Serenade for Strings.....Volkmann
Selection, "Iolanthe".....Sullivan
Suite from "The Cid".....Massanet
Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra.....Franck
Soloist: Ruth Culbertson
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes Strauss
"Play Gypsies, Dance Gypsies," from "Countess Maritza".....Kalman
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne".....Bizet

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "A Day's Journey," "Water Sports," "Coral Island of the Atlantic," "Fisherman's Luck," "Popular Science," newsreels and other shorts.

TREMONT—"Journal of a Crime," with Ruth Chatterton and Adolph Menjou. 9, 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Dionne Quints in "Country Doctor" 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

UPTOWN—"The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," with William Powell and Jean Arthur. 1:05, 4:05, 7, 10. Also "Till We Meet Again," featuring Gertrude Michael and Herbert Marshall. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "The Golden Arrow" Also "Things to Come."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Speed," with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

UNIVERSITY — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also: "I Married a Doctor," with Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

BOSTON — "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Two in Revolt," featuring a trained dog, Lightning. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5:50, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Edward G. Robinson in "Bullets or Ballots." Fenway: 1:10, 4:07, 7:04, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:13, 4, 6:50, 9:34. Also "Sky Parade," with Jimmie Allen, William Garzan and Katherine de Mille. Fenway: 2:42, 5:39, 8:36. Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:46, 5:34, 8:22.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Hazel Hallet, guest pianist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at 2 at B. and W. bus terminal in Park Square for bus to Weston. Five-mile walk along bridle paths. Evening party at Weston Town Hall. Dancing until 11:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Flowers in Design II" guidance tour by Mrs. Cayward. 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Haymarket Square at 2 p. m. for bus to Salem. Visit to Essex Institute to see collection of antiquarian and historical of Colonial interest. Also trip to Walker-Gordon Farm and Charles River. Meet at South Station at 1:30 for train to Charles River. Three-mile walk along the river to Swinging Bridge, High Rock and Needham.

Radio Programs
On Page 12

Gov. Bridges Places Knox In Nomination

New Hampshire Executive Takes Lead in Naming Landon Running Mate

Publisher Praised

Long Prominent in Affairs of Granite State Before Going to Illinois

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—It was Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire who placed the name of Col. Frank Knox of Illinois in nomination here today for the Vice-Presidency.

The Republican national convention's roll call began with Alabama yielding to New Hampshire. Governor Bridges at once took the rostrum to praise the platform as "aggressive and constructive."

"On behalf of my state," he said, "I nominate for the Vice-President of these United States a distinguished citizen of Illinois—Col. Frank Knox."

He praised the Chicago publisher, who long was prominent in New Hampshire affairs before settling in the Middle West. Amid occasional applause the Governor reviewed the Knox record.

"I speak as a young Republican and ask you to give us for second place on this ticket a man who has honor, courage, vision, who knows the vital problems of the hour," he said.

Delegates in all parts of the hall stood and waved their hats, many whistling while the band blared, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other Midwestern states joined southern states in lifting their standards for Colonel Knox.

Massachusetts Delegates Take Prominent Part In Convention Proceedings

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12 (AP)—Massachusetts delegates were summoned today to discuss vice-presidential possibilities after a night that fulfilled their convention ambitions.

In many ways they occupied prominent places in the Landon sweep. They stood out in the parade; Gasper C. Bacon, their chairman, made the first seconding speech; their vote went as the majority had wished from the beginning, and their national committeeman made the motion for adjournment.

Their's was the only delegation to wear the 10-gallon straw hats. It was the only group to parade "homemade" canvas signs.

Former Lieutenant Governor Bacon's forceful seconding speech was loudly acclaimed.

Asserting the voters of Massachusetts had spoken, Mr. Bacon declared the people of the nation were longing for freedom—

"Freedom from the arbitrary encroachments of an all-powerful Government" from "coercion, dictatorship and the swollen interference of political puppets."

The small minority which, till the end, had intended voting for Col. Frank Knox, went over quickly to the Landon cohorts after the Chicago publisher had endorsed Landon's candidacy.

The same minority, however, started the ball rolling in Colonel Knox's behalf for Vice-President almost immediately.

16-Year Miss Does Plane Solo

Highlight in a pilot's career is the first time he "solos," or takes a plane off the ground alone at the controls. Yesterday a 16-year-old high school miss, Priscilla Murphy of Brookline, Mass., alone, calmly took one of the cabin ships of Johnny Shobe, flying instructor at East Boston airport, off the ground after 7 hours and 15 minutes of instruction, became youngest girl pilot in the United States.

Miss Murphy began her flying instruction on May 22, her sixteenth birthday, same day that she qualified for an automobile driver's license. Sixteen is the minimum age requirement of the Department of Commerce for allowing a juvenile to take the controls of a plane in the air. With 50 hours of instruction Miss Murphy will be able to qualify for a private pilot's license, which she expected would take a year.

John Shobe, her instructor, obviously proud of his young pupil, called her first flight a masterpiece, and said that she made a perfect "three-point" landing (touching the airport with two landing gear wheels and tail wheel of the plane simultaneously). Few beginners, Mr. Shobe said, learn to fly such a heavy ship so capably as Miss Murphy did.

Exeter Repairs To Cost $13,000

It will cost the owners of the fishing dragger Exeter, which sank off Governor's Island on June 3 after colliding with a mud scow, about $13,000 to put the vessel in commission again—not to mention loss of her services for a month.

This was revealed today, when a contract for the repair work was awarded to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. It will be necessary to replace electric wiring throughout the ship and to take down and clean all the machinery, as well as to construct what will be practically an entirely new bow.

The Exeter was submerged for 48 hours after the collision. She was then raised by the powerful derrick of the Eastern Chief—the big derrick-lighter which is the latest addition to Boston's port facilities.

'Typical California Weather' Is Paying Visit to Boston

While the "young folks" of the staff of Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory are off to Kansas City and western New York for conferences and conventions, Prof. Charles F. Brooks, director, and his skeleton crew find solace in studying weather as strange to New England as monsoons would be in the Arctic.

"The cool fog with onshore wind, enshrouding the land at night and evaporating back to the coast by day, has given Boston a typical example of California coastal summer weather," says Dr. Brooks. "While more pleasant than muggy heat, it is rather inconvenient to busy shipping, highway traffic, and housewives with clothes to dry."

Vapor Is Condensed

The general light northeast to east wind has come from the warmer, less tidally-stirred waters away from the coast and crossed a cold band along the shore where the chilling caused condensation of some of the vapor into fog. At night, the lack of sun's heat permits this fog to flow inland and the cooling of the land during the night thickens it. However, on the evening of June 8, the fog layer was so thin that Boston's highest buildings stood out above it.

"By day, the rays of the high sun warmed the air and the ground with which it was in contact," explained Dr. Brooks, continuing his analysis of Boston-Los Angeles weather; "thus the fog evaporated over the land. Over cold water, however, the sun's rays could produce little effect.

Breeze From Sea

"The daytime heating of the land so expanded the air that the inland flow at a height of 500 to 1000 feet or more was hindered, thereby causing air to bank up over the sea and raise the pressure, which brought a more rapid breeze from the sea at the surface."

It is this fog-laden breeze striking the land and being evaporated rapidly from the bottom by land heat which accounts for Boston's wisps of stratus clouds these last few days—those famous "velo" clouds of southern California. However, five miles of passage over land usually was sufficient to eliminate these by mid afternoon, and then the sun held sway.

Variety of Conditions

All this meant a wide variety of atmospheric conditions, says Dr. Brooks, and taking them in order from the sea to interior there occurred the following sequence, "Cool, damp air; chilly fog; cool and cloudy with velo clouds and dense haze; moderate and clear; warm and partly cloudy with cumulus clouds.

"On June 10," he concluded, "the push of the easterly wind had evidently brought the warmer water to shore, for by afternoon the fog evaporated from over the sea. The air was more humid, however, and convection produced drizzle showers a few miles inland."

Golden Key to Open National Home Show In Boston Saturday

A golden key will be turned by Governor Curley and Mayor Mansfield, veteran groups will parade, junior bugle and drum corps will play, and big crowds are expected at Mechanics Hall tomorrow for the opening of the eight-day Boston National Home Show.

Nine shows of this kind have been presented in other large cities by the Federal Housing Administration, in co-operation with state and local groups. These, it is reported, have resulted in more than $20,000,000 worth of building and modernization of homes.

Features of the Boston show will be a model home, which has been constructed in the middle of the hall, and an exhibit showing the activities of the Massachusetts Conservation Department. Plans for the State Park at Salisbury Beach are to be put on public display for the first time.

Curb on Drivers Is Credited For Drop in Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12—Evidence that the nation's widespread campaign against the lawless driver is getting results is apparent in the motor vehicle fatality record for the first five months of this year, according to the Travelers Insurance Company, but an analysis of the figures points to the need for renewed efforts to curb the lawless pedestrian.

An actual reduction of about 1000 fatalities is already indicated this year with the fatality total to June 1 estimated at 11,750 as compared with 12,765 for the same period in 1935. This decrease, amounting to eight per cent, is the most encouraging sign for any like period since traffic accidents rose to their present high levels.

Highlights in the analysis of the fatality record include:

1. Of the 11,750 fatalities, approximately 6650 have been pedestrians. While this is a decrease numerically from the 6940 pedestrian fatalities during the first five months of last year, the ratio of pedestrian victims to the total has increased noticeably.

2. Five months' records indicate a 15 per cent decrease in drunken drivers involved in fatal accidents this year from the same period of 1935, but a 3 per cent increase in deaths of pedestrians under the influence of liquor.

3. Less than 4 per cent of drivers killed were under the influence of liquor, but almost 10 per cent of pedestrians killed were intoxicated.

Bowdoin Research Expedition Ready To Sail on June 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, June 12 — The 1936 Bowdoin-Kent's Island Expedition will sail from here June 15 for a three-month research program in the Bay of Fundy. The party is again being sent out under the auspices of Bowdoin College and will base at the Bowdoin Scientific Station on Kent's Island, N. B.

This year's expedition will be limited to 15 men, for the most part college undergraduates who have had suitable training and experience for exploration work.

One of the main objectives of the 1936 expedition will be the establishment of a meteorological station at Kent's Island to make it possible to obtain a thorough survey of the climatic conditions of the region at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

Ornithology, biology, geology, surveying, serial reconnaissances, photography and radio operations are included among the activities of the expedition. This year buildings of a permanent nature to house the present and future staffs will be erected.

Miss Pendleton As Alumnae Guest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 12—Alumnae of Wellesley College will join in a gala celebration tomorrow afternoon, when they return to the campus to honor their distinguished member, Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of the college. The occasion is the fiftieth anniversary of Miss Pendleton's graduation from Wellesley and the end of 25 years as its president.

Between 1200 and 1500 Wellesley graduates are expected to attend the Anniversary Luncheon in the Alumnae Hall ballroom and to participate in the Jubilee pageant on Tower Court Green at 4 o'clock. Although only 14 classes were to gather at the college for scheduled reunions, as many more are returning especially to pay homage to Miss Pendleton and representatives from all 58 classes will participate in the celebration.

Maine Odd Fellows To Meet on Cadillac

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, June 12—Thousands of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs from all over Maine will attend the service at the summit of Cadillac Mountain Sunday, June 21, in observance of memorial day of the two orders.

Wyman P. Wadleigh of Bar Harbor, Past Grand Master, is in charge of the local arrangements for the affair, and there will be addresses by Grand Master George Bailey of Portland and Representative Ralph O. Brewster.

The gathering will be welcomed to the town by Ralph C. Masterman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and there will also be welcoming talks by Superintendent George B. Dorr of Acadia National Park and Chief Clerk Charles G. Nowak.

Maine Boy Constructs Practical Boat of Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Maine, June 12—A rowboat, made of paper, that can float and is serviceable, has been built by Robert Stewart, a freshman at Lincoln High School. The boat, about 10 feet in length, has a sturdy wooden frame, but the rest is of paper, used in several thicknesses, with a heavy coating of shellac, varnish and green paint. The youngster's father C. W. Stewart, helped him put the boat together, and the two have already enjoyed several fishing trips in it.

Sales Managers Elect

Sales managers have picked their "slate" for the ensuing year to lead the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Wallace N. Watson of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.—up for re-election as president—got the job. Harry R. Chapman of the New England Confectionary Company was chosen "first mate" and James H. Walsh—the "Sunny Jim" of the Boston Chamber is again the secretary.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Top Hatters: orchestra.....	Red Sox-St. Louis game.....	Reports and recordings.....
5:15	"Tim Tyler's Luck".....	Top Hatters: orchestra.....	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Reports and recordings.....
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Terri LaFranconi, songs.....	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Reports and recordings.....
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	20th Century Serenade.....	"Melodies": recorded music....
6:00	News; Journal; talk.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	Buddy Clark, songs.....
6:15	"Melody Time": variety.....	"Terry and Ted": sketch.....	Sketch; variety program.....	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; soloist; sports briefs..	Speaker; vocalist	Sport reports	"Washington Backstage': talk.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's sport review....	"Renfrew of the Mounted"...	Sports report; vocalist.....
7:00	George Harris's Orchestra..	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Fred & Helen Pent": sketch	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	Mario Cozzi, baritone.....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloists	Network speaker	Concert ensemble .....
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch...	After-Dinner Revue: songs....	Fray and Baum, pianists.....	"Cafe Continental": music...
7:45	Carol Deis, soprano.....	Rubinoff's Orch.; soolist.....	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Detective drama .....
8:00	Irene Rich; counselor.....	**Jessica Dragonette, soprano; soloists; orchestra ..... Anniversary of Edison works, Schenectady; talks; music..**	**Walter Woolf King; Joan Marsh; Hayton's Orchestra. "Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra...**	Jerry Johnson's Orchestra....
8:15	"Moorish Tales": reading....			Sport commentator .....
8:30	"Frank Fay Calling": Robert			"The Price We Pay for Water"
8:45	Ripley; orchestra			Pancho and his orchestra....
9:00	**NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital**	**"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Bernice Claire; orchestra....**	**Hollywood Hotel: sketch with screen stars; Dick Powell; Jean Dickenson; James Melton; Igor Gorin; orch..**	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra....
9:15				Harry Rodgers, organist.....
9:30	**Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; choir.....**	Court of Human Relations: dramatic sketch		Cliff Natalie's Orchestra.....
9:45				Yankee News Service.....
10:00	"Miniature Theater": one-act sketch	Richard Himber's Orchestra; vocal soloist	Kostelanetz Orch.; Ray Heatherton; vocal groups.....	Larry Funk's Orchestra.....
10:15	**Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orchestra**	**Marion Talley, soprano; orch. "Salute" program**	**Dramatizations of the news..** Sport commentator	Larry Funk's Orchestra .....
10:30				Enoch Light's Orchestra.....
10:45				Guy Lombardo's Orchestra..
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rohde and his orchestra.....	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news Sports; Musical Turns.....	Yankee News Service..... Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Carlos Molina's Orchestra.... Griff Williams's Orchestra....
11:15				
11:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra....	Jesse Crawford, organ.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.....
11:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra....	Jesse Crawford, organ.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Wightman Cup tennis matches, relayed from Wimbledon, England.

11:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Violin and Piano Sonata recital.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Wightman Cup tennis matches summary, relayed from Wimbledon.

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Army Band.

3.00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Princeton University track meet, from Palmer Stadium, Princeton.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "El Chico": Spanish revue: soloists; orchestra.

7:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dinner Concert, Victor Bay and symphony orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Bonus Bonds." Postmaster General James A. Farley.

8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing"; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra; Lee Wiley, soloist.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Veterans' Bonus Bonds program: talks by veterans' leaders.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Meet McBride," detective drama.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orch.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Walter Winchell; Alice Faye; George Jessel; Welker Cochran.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "Titans of Science"; dramatization.

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orch.; soloists; Norsemen Quartet.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Twenty-sixth annual interfraternity sing of the University of Chicago; 1500-voice choir.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Wahlberg Brown String Quartet recital.

12:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Address, President Roosevelt, at George Rogers Clark memorial.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Edwina Eustis, contralto, Stravinsky and De Falla program.

12:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion.

12:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Discussion on Blum Government, from Paris.

2:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), French Trio recital.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: all-Wagner symphonic hour; soloists; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Walter Logan's Musicale: concert orchestra; soloists.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "You"; with Gilbert Seldes.

3:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; symphony orch.

3:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Sonata recital.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from Akbulak, Siberia, on preparations to observe eclipse of sun by Harvard-M. I. T. expedition.

4:00 WAAB, Boston University Baccalaureate Exercises from Symphony Hall.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Concert Orchestra, H. Leopold Spitalny, conductor; soloist.

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's all-girl ensemble.

6:35 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), "The Issues," Henry P. Fletcher, chairman, Republican National Committee.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Fireside recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nilssen, basso.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "The Art of Song"; Alfred Wallenstein's Orch.; Mina Hager, soprano.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Echoes From the Orchestra Pit"; Emil Polak's Orchestra; soloists; male quartet.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Address, "Behind the Political Smoke Screens," Senator George W. Norris.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Kathryn Meisle, contralto; chorus; symphony orch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Hylton's Continental Revue: soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo! violinist; orch.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Ramona; quartet; soloists.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Promenade Concert; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Marion Claire, soprano; Walter Cassel, baritone.

10:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Community Sing.

Mother Church Radiocast

10:25 WORL (920kc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

What's Going On in the Arts

New Motion Pictures

KEITH MEMORIAL inaugurates its new two-feature policy this week with an exceptionally interesting program. There are really three features, for the new March of Time turns out to be the most important item of the program. Its three sections deal with the position of Austria and the possible return of the Habsburgs; the work that is being done for the prevention of criminal delinquency among youth, and the amusing contest between Dallas and Fort Worth for the limelight of the Texas Centennial, which is turning a historical celebration into a burlesque show.

The two main features, however, provide excellent entertainment. "Let's Sing Again" introduces to the screen a new child star, Bobby Breen, said to be well known to radio listeners. He is an attractive lad with a good voice. Henry Armetta is the featured player in this romance of a long-lost child of an opera singer, eventually restored to his father's arms.

The other picture is a film version of "Bunker Bean," from Lee Wilson Dodd's play, based on Harry Leon Wilson's novel. It is a superior kind of hokum, made especially agreeable by the smooth direction of William Hamilton and Edward Killy and the excellent acting of a cast which is headed by Owen Davis Jr. and includes Robert McWade, Louise Latimer, Jessie Ralph, Berton Churchill and Russell Hicks. Two good bits are contributed by Sibyl Harris as a fortune teller and Lucille Ball as a stenographer.

The RKO-Boston is now exhibiting "Show Boat," which has already had a run of three weeks at the Memorial. The other picture at the Boston is "Two in Revolt," which features the horse Warrior and the dog Lightning in a story which recalls the friendship of the puma and the deer in "Sequoia." There are also some human actors to help out, including John Arledge, Louise Latimer and Moroni Olsen.

L. A. S.

Doll and Richards

A MISCELLANEOUS exhibition of oils is on view at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Painters who are customarily seen in solo displays here are represented by one or two canvases. Doll and Richards is not given to experimental trends. It adheres to tastes and prejudices which have prevailed in Boston. It remains one of the galleries in this town in which conservative visitors may expect not to be ruffled.

There are several marines which hold a marked subject interest for many visitors. Stanley W. Woodward and John P. Benson and Frank Vining Smith provide the realistic portrayals. For some the sea is an exciting subject for its pictorial attractiveness, for others it serves as suitable background for the meticulous portrayal of ships. Portraits of people are provided by John Young-Hunter, whose "Dr. Albert Shaw" is a fine, solid likeness. Landscapes are supplied by a number of noted painters. Marian P. Sloane shows some October scenes done in the broad, scenic, tasteful manner which characterizes her landscapes. Hoyland Bettinger does a pleasant "Road Through Irishtown" which contains little mannerisms that invariably add a decorative feature to his scenes. John Sharman offers a gay "Green Barn in Autumn"; H. Dudley Murphy provides a tropical view with "Cocoanuts," Emma Fordyce Mancrea a "Gray Afternoon."

One of the best displays is a small landscape by Charles Curtis Allen called "Gray Afternoon, Vermont." It has a decided atmosphere, a definite feeling of winter in the country. Most allusive is "Supper Time," by Charles Davis. There is a literary implication in this picture in which a small, weather-beaten house in the country stands illuminated against a lonely background made decorative by the filigree of branches of trees.

Such an exhibition is far removed indeed from all the centers of art controversy today. These painters work alone, holding forth in modest and often pleasing manner.

D. A.

The Dance—Dollar Books

SECOND in a series of small books on the dance, published by the IHRA Publishing Company, New York, is "Ballet is Magic," by Walter Ware. The price of each is $1. The covers are of black cloth; the binding poorly done. The subjects are timely if not always of great significance and their treatment is not always effectual. The next on the list is a "Biography of Jack Manning," a tap dancer in New York. The first was "The Story of the American Ballet," by Ruth Eleanor Howard.

The question arises: Is it worth while to set forth the dance in bookcraft of such technical improficiency? The price will be satisfactory to most dancers and dance lovers. Would they rather spend a little more for better binding, better writing and better proofreading?

"Iradescent" is a sample of unnecessary mistakes. And Mr. Ware should be counseled in all kindliness not to chop up a dictionary, place all the adjectives and adverbs in a bowl and then dig them up by the fistful to stuff his pages with a jumble of inaccurate and overwhelming usage of them.

"Ballet is Magic" is a triple monograph on Paul Haakon, Harriet Hoctor and Patricia Bowman. Now Paul Haakon deserves a monograph to himself, and a more professionally written one. Miss Hoctor and Miss Bowman are excellent stage dancers. Their deserts also exceed their award in this book. Praise there is for all three, in overflowing measure. But it is weakened by adjectival ecstasy.

The dance is not advanced by such undisciplined bookmaking.

Let it be added that the pictures are well chosen and well reproduced—if it is remembered that extreme elevation (even in the case of Paul Haakon) is a fiction of trick photography and not a fact of accomplishment.

M. L.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	June 13	Cherbourg	June 19	June 13, 1:00 pm	June 13, 8:00 pm
Normandie	June 16	Southampton	June 22	June 16, 1:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 pm
Manhattan	June 17	Plymouth	June 23	June 16, 8:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 am
Europa	June 20	Cherbourg	June 26	June 20, 1:00 pm	June 20, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	June 23	June 18, 4:00 pm	June 18, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	June 24	June 20, 4:00 pm	June 20, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	July 1	June 26, 4:00 pm	June 26, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	June 20	June 15, 4:00 pm	June 15, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	June 21	June 16, 4:00 pm	June 16, 7:30 pm

Maine City Plans For Public Landing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, Maine, June 12—Camden has voted $10,000 to buy a large piece of waterfront property for a public landing.

The property is owned by Isadore Gordon of Rockland and was formerly occupied by the plant of the Camden & Rockland Machine Company, which was destroyed by fire last May. Mrs. Mary Louise Bok has offered to contribute $15,000 for rebuilding the wharves, removing the fire ruins and landscaping the area.

This will give Camden a public landing where island boats may dock, only 200 feet from the business section, and greatly beautify the grounds near the library and amphitheater.

If the purchase goes through, the money will be raised by a bond issue, maturing serially, starting in 1941.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Changes in Schedule

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All time are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Wednesday, 9:15 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

In and About Boston Stores

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Alert local shoe buyers will no doubt see that the Boston shops are immediately stocked with the latest trend in shoes . . . as shown at the Annual Shoe Fair, which was held in Boston this week, under the auspices of the New England Shoe and Leather Association. Consequently it won't be long before you'll come across a girl dashing along Tremont Street . . . wearing bootees . . . which, incidentally bear no resemblance to booties! Now, inasmuch as they're patterned after jodphurs, you may at first get the idea that the young lady has simply neglected to complete her riding costume, but you may rest assured that, according to fashion, the girl's feet are properly attired, . . . for they're legitimate shoes!

So if you yearn for something novel and unique, a pair of bootees is the answer . . . because they'll cover you for six and one half inches from the ground! Those we saw were made of calf, in cinnamon brown, and their trim fit was due to a one-buckle winding strap. But P. S. and important . . . they demand a trim ankle!

★ ★ ★

Square Toes

There seemed to be a profusion of full, round and square toes, short vamps and very high heels. But many of the high heels now have a broader base . . . less chance of teetering, we understand. And remember the three-strap shoes? Well, they're in again . . . and very much so. For that matter so are six and seven-eyelet oxfords. And you'll have no difficulty in lacing them . . . the eyelets are *that big* nowadays. In fact, on evening shoes the eyelets are all "lit" up for you . . . being bordered with glittering rhinestones. Very attractive, too, as the only bit of trimming.

It seems that the vogue for suits and shorter skirts for both daytime and evening wear is the reason for the display of so many shoes that practically cover the feet. However, this fact didn't lessen the display of evening and daytime sandals . . . some of which have been so miniaimized in design that they're but a mere shadow of their former self!

Shoe stylists predict that a great many black (especially in suede), brown, green (green alligator, for instance!), and foggy gray shoes will be worn this coming season, and that eggplant (for which there is a swanky name that we can't remember, but eggplant is much more descriptive anyhow) will take on popularity as the season advances.

★ ★ ★

Manicure Buffer

We opened our eyes wide at an advertisement we came across recently . . . a Barbara Bates manicure buffer for $250 . . . and no decimal points! Now maybe the shop was sincere in its offering . . . the buffer being solid gold and what not, but it occurred to us that it was perhaps a subtle way of announcing the return to popularity of the good old process known as buffing the nails. Anyhow, it reminded us that we had a Barbara Bates nail buffer . . . but it didn't cost any $250! However, as we recall it, some member of Barbara Bates' family actually invented the first buffer, so they ought to know what they're all about . . . regardless of price Our buffer has a fine, curleycue band that holds the reversible kidskin chamois taut . . . They also put out a tricky nail file, called the Zephyr (it came out long before the car), that has a double row of tiny air holes which naturally prevents the filing surface from getting all cluttered up . . . and incidentally adds to the file's superflexibility. But their "Smoothie" . . . a gadget that's neither a file no an emery board, but successfully combines the best features of both with a few brand new ones, was designed for women who just can't stand the rough grating of emery boards. They sell for a dime. There is, by the way, a Barbara Bates "Let's Get Acquainted Packet" that contains cutile cream, nail polish cream, manicure bath tablets, hand lotion, a crystallite manicure stick and a smoothie . . . for $1.50. At Conrad's, Slattery's, Filene's or White's.

★ ★ ★

Children's Shop

If you enjoy "oh-ing" and "ah-ing" over baby's things, you'll get plenty of opportunity to let yourself go in the new children's shop of the Women's Industrial Union . . . at 24 Boylston Street. Because every drawer and show case is crammed full of the "cutest, darlingest, sweetest" (and so on) baby clothes that you ever saw. And they're all hand made, or hand knitted or woven, depending on whether it's embroidered sheets, sweaters, socks, bibs or jackets. While there you'll naturally want to wander all over their shop, just to see the rest of their merchandise. While we were doing this we found out just where it is that men put their old razor blades. . . . it's in a tricky handpainted tin that's sold in their shop! J. T.

Passamaquoddy Is an Old Hand At Generating Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOWDOINHAM, Maine, June 12—In view of the widespread exploitation of the Quoddy tidal project, it is sounded out here, that the project of harnessing the ebb and flow of the tides for power was solved and carried on for many years in this town. The inventor was the late James M. Kendall, and the power derived was sufficient to run a large grist mill and fertilizer plant.

This power was gained by driving a dam of pilings across the Cathance River, a distance of 150 feet, and the inventor placed a large and novel wheel with blades like a windmill, set in the water in a gap in the rude dam. The wheel was so built that it would function on both the incoming and outgoing tides. Only about a half hour on each tide was lost, and the only expense was in keeping the wheel in order.

This wheel was built in 1860 and was used for more than 50 years until the mills were burned and rebuilt at greater distance from the river. The piling dam caused a rise of a few inches and furnished a sluiceway for the water to rush through the wheel. The water wheel always attracted attention from visitors in this town and was a great curiosity for years.

New Maine Dam Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, June 12—William Hilton, first vice-president of the Great Northern Paper Company, states that more than 200 men are busily employed on the west branch of the Penobscot River, 55 miles above Greenville, tearing down a large wooden dam at Seboomock and replacing it with a modern reinforced concrete structure. The new dam will be of the best type and, when completed, will cost about $400,000. It will be nearly 500 feet long and 40 feet in height.

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Hollywood Turns to Salem For Colonial Background

(Continued from Page 11)

today—many of them practically unrecognized as such. Waves of hysterical fighting against shadows are just as apt to cloud our modern reasoned thinking—though without some of the cruel physical details of the Salem episodes.

"If 'Maid of Salem'—besides providing the necessary good entertainment to draw large audiences—can do a little to make them realize the complete baselessness of many of the fears and superstitions which often cloud their lives, then I'll certainly be more than satisfied with our work on it."

Sees Need For Thought

There is today, Mr. Lloyd continued, an apparent inclination on the part of many leaders of business and other important fields of action, to forget their own prerogative of reasoned judgment and to try to seek guidance from modern counterparts of "seers and soothsayers."

"We need to wake up and think for ourselves," he declared.

Himself involved at the moment in the active—if not dramatic—struggle with a lobster claw, the director went on to discuss his immediate production plans.

After interviewing Governor Curley in Boston, he had gone with his daughter Alma—of Theater Guild connections—to Salem. While Mayor Bates of Salem had been acquainting him with many interesting details of the city's past, present and probable future, Miss Lloyd had already made the acquaintance of Marblehead and Gloucester—and of Salem antique shops. China which she carried back to the hotel, will probably make its appearance in the picture.

Year of Research

For a year now, research work has been going on in preparation for the filming of the story, in which Claudette Colbert will probably play the leading role.

Asked why it would not be possible to take many scenes in Salem itself, Mr. Lloyd pointed out that with the modern growth of the city this is practically out of the question, and that since it is necessary to recreate the early village somewhere, it is more economical to do it on the Pacific coast—probably near Monterey, where scrub pines resemble the early forest growth which came up to the backdoors of many New England villages.

As for the stately elms which now distinguish "down east" main streets, he explained that they have taken a good many years to grow and were not in evidence, apparently, at the time of the witch scare.

Like New England Byways

Both director and daughter were delighted with the byways of New England—which they had never explored before.

"Why," Mr. Lloyd exclaimed, "I've travelled all over the world looking for the haunts of real historical and modern romance, when right here, under our very noses, there's a story in every little cove—almost on every bush. And this is just one small corner of the eastern seaboard. They tell me there are wonderful stories and wonderful settings all the way from Nova Scotia down to William Penn's forested riverways—that we people who simply jump from one city to another when we are here, have never suspected.

"You may be sure I'm comnig back!"

Mr. Lloyd returns to the Pacific Coast this week, and his daughter, probably, to New York.

Preliminaries Near Completion

Work will start on the new Salem film almost at once and he hopes that it may be ready to release by Thanksgiving, since the important preliminary research and script work is now practically complete.

In this connection, he says, he would be delighted to make available to any "reputable writers" interested in going further into the early history of Salem, all the material which has been gathered together.

Plans Scenic Picture

In a week or two a camera and sound crew will be sent by him to Salem to make an entirely independent two-reel scenic picture of its main charms.

"When I begin looking up the history of some particularly interesting locale like this," he explained, "I like to make the fullest use I can of everything I find. You may have seen a separate two-reel scenic film of Pitcairn Island, for instance, which I produced while making plans for 'Mutiny on the Bounty.'"

Plans for production to follow the "Maid of Salem" are still nebulous, the director explained. This will be his first production made under new contracts with the Paramount interests, in their studios. His recent pictures have borne the 20th Century-Fox label

Plans for the Future

"Sometime," he said, "I should like to do a Chinese story, with the Great Wall running all through it and binding together, perhaps, different periods as well as different parts of that great pageant of early civilization. Then, too, I would like to be able to attempt some things on the order of 'Tabu' or 'Man of Aran' in which the theme and the beauty of the filmed movement of clouds, waves and growing things—as well as of human action—overshadow any type of conventional story. But that kind of thing takes the most delicate and skillful treatment of all. It is either very, very good—or very, very bad!

"In the meantime I hope that 'Maid of Salem' will be only the first of other New England stories."

Garden Club Clears Maine Highways Of Campaign Posters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, June 12—On the eve of its primaries, Monday, Maine is clearing its highways of flamboyant political advertisements. This is the result of the adoption of a resolution deploring roadside advertising by candidates for political office, adopted here at the annual meeting of 150 delegates and officers of the Garden Club Federation of Maine.

Telegrams from office seekers began to pour in Wednesday night upon publication of the resolution which was presented by Miss Florence A. Paul of York, chairman of the roadside improvement committee, and endorsed by Mrs. Edward Foote Dwight of Kennebunk, conservation chairman of Piscataqua Garden Club of York Harbor. It was adopted at once by the members who had been active in getting billboard legislation enacted in the Legislature of 1935.

What stirred the federation was the recent use of roadside advertising, posts, trees and fences being covered with photographs of candidates, in defiance of sentiment expressed not only by the garden clubs of Maine, but many other organizations which assisted them in enacting the billboard law.

The telegrams received by Miss Paul recorded promises of some candidates to have their advertising removed at once and others thanking the federation for having called their attention to a situation of which they professed to be ignorant.

'Marooned' Party Is Nobly Rescued

A party of 35 Gloucester high school students, marooned on the "foreign shore of Atlantic Avenue in Boston this morning, were "rescued" by that versatile craft, the S. S. Steel Pier, and carried safely to Provi[illegible]

Bent on a day's cruise for their final annual class outing, the boys and girls came overland from Gloucester to Boston in a specially chartered bus, which landed them on Atlantic Avenue. Here they discovered that the steamer on which they had intended to make the trip had cancelled its sailing for today.

Hearing that figurative distress signals had been hoisted by these sons and daughters of Gloucester's sturdy mariners—among others—Paul E. Thurlow, Boston shipping man, came to their relief. The sailing of the Steel Pier was delayed half an hour while the group was transported to Long Wharf, from which they set out enthusiastically in spite of the rain.

Further adventure was promised by the Steel Pier's present practice of landing its passengers at the Cape by means of smaller boats, since the town pier has been leased by a rival line. A channel is being dredged for it to the fish pier.

Connecticut to Pay All Bonds by July 1

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Thomas H. Judd, Deputy State Treasurer, announced today that Connecticut will have no bonded indebtedness after July 1. He said the State has redeemed $7,385,000 of its bonds from a sinking fund set up for that purpose, leaving $5,951,000 in bonds outstanding.

Mr. Judd pointed out that the State has sufficient cash in the sinking fund to erase the outstanding bonds any time between now and July 1.

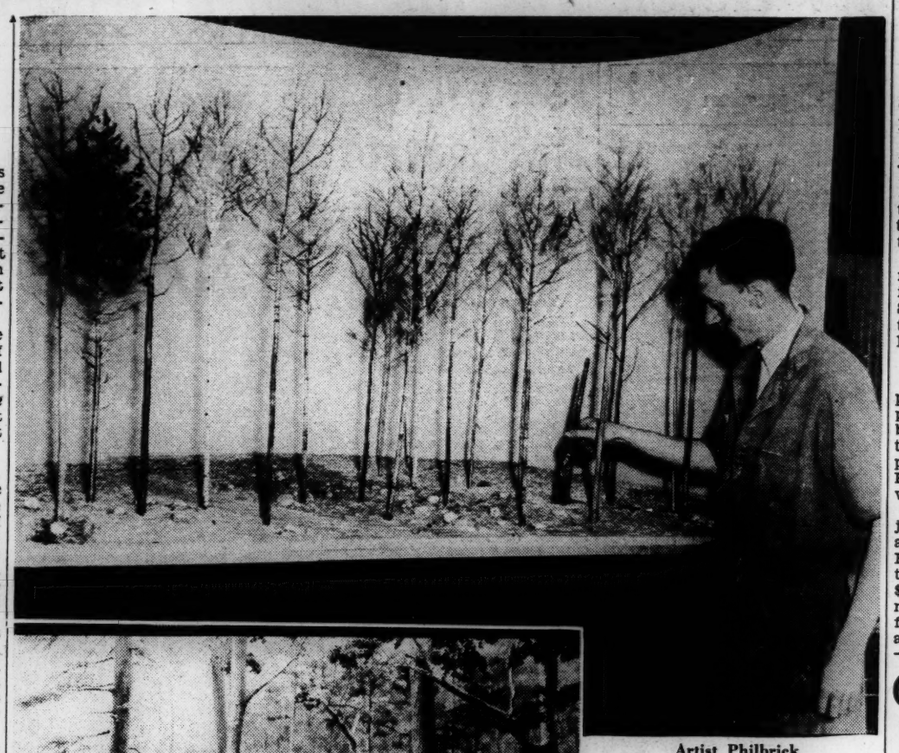
Bates Gets $100,000 As Commencement Gift

LEWISTON, Maine, June 12 (AP)—Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, informed the trustees today, of a $100,000 bequest from Dr. George Carroll Smith of Boston for a new men's dormitory. The meeting marked the opening of the annual Bates commencement.

The president also announced a $10,000 gift from an anonymous donor.

Metal Trees Grow in Harvard Miniature Forest

16 models showing growth of New England wooded area during past 200 years will go on exhibit at university museum.



By a Staff Photographer

Exhibit of Harvard Forest

Part of Tercentenary Display at University Museum

Sixteen miniature forest models with metal trees, the most elaborate of their kind in the world and reproducing in scientific detail the development and cultivation of New England wooded areas during the past two centuries, will go on exhibition at Harvard University Museum next Monday in connection with the Harvard Tercentenary celebration.

Building the set has taken five years of work in which the staff of the Harvard Forest studied and labored in collaboration with a Cambridge art studio. Eventually, all the models will be installed as permanent exhibits in the forestry museum at Petersham, Mass.

Close Supervision

The first eight in the set were made under supervision of the late Prof. R. T. Fisher, first director of the Harvard forest, and the remainder of those completed came under the direction of Albert C. Cline, assistant director. They were constructed in the Guernsey and Pitman studio, Cambridge.

The models are about six feet long, with miniature metal trees, men and animals in the foreground, and a background painted on a semi-circular metal sheet, four feet high. Many represent vistas of three or four miles.

In announcing the exhibit, Mr. Cline asserted that so far as is known, "this is the first attempt ever made to portray in miniature and exact detail, forest stands and the various conditions and treatments characteristic of their history and development." The entire scene in each case has been done with such fidelity from both the technological and artistic standpoints as to convey an accurate picture of the forest and cultural operations carried on in it, he said.

Land Changes Shown

The most important changes in the land history of the Harvard Forest region from 1700 to the present day are illustrated by seven of the completed models. The first portrays virgin forest with veteran white pines towering above hemlocks and hardwoods. Others show scenes typical of early land clearing about 1730, the height of cultivation for farm crops in 1830, farm abandonment and volunteer establishment of second growth forest of white pine in 1850, logging of "old field" pine in 1910, the ensuing stand of hardwood sprouts and seedlings on the cut-over land in 1915, and finally, the same hardwood stand as it appears today, grown to cordwood size.

In making such models, the artists first construct the terrain, formed in the rough with small pieces of wood fitted and nailed together in a framework affixed to the flat, wooden base. This is covered with fine wire screen and shaped with an overlay of plastic.

Trees of Copper

Trees are largely of copper, the boles and branches made of fine wire strands in such numbers and lengths as to give the correct size and form. For leaves, pieces of extremely thin copper are used. These are attached to the twigs, the twigs to branches, and branches to the bole, the whole twisted and bent so as to produce close resemblance to natural form. One can easily identify the species of trees.

The bare copper tree is then given a coat of solder to smooth any irregularities in the wire structure and to produce rigidity. Finally it is hand-painted in the correct colorings of foliage and bark.

Plastic material fashioned over wire forms is used for the modeled figures of men and animals. Other objects common to forestry are carved from wood.

Orderly Sequence

In the museum, the models will be arranged side by side in orderly sequence, separated from each other by oak paneling, each individually lighted to produce the desired effect of sunlight or shade.

Some groups will show the various cultural treatments applicable to present-day forest conditions in central New England, for the most part as they have been developed at the Harvard Forest during the 28 years of its ownership by the university. The all-important lesson of how to weed a forest, that is, how to remove trees of inferior species or form, is shown.

Taxes on Liquor Net R. I. $70,302 for May

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12 (AP)—Revenue from taxes and fees on liquor, beer and wine amounted to $70,302.78 last month, an increase of $11,353.28 over May, 1935, the state division of intoxicating beverages announced yesterday.

The State will retain $55,925.16 of this amount and turn back $14,377.62 to cities and towns as their half of the tax on locally manufactured beverages. The increase in revenue last month was attributed to greater imports and local manufacture of beer.

Colby Publication In Color Photography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 12—What is believed to be the first use of direct color photography in a college publication is contained in a Colby College bulletin for prospective women students.

The booklet depicts the activities of the women students at Colby and contains 43 photographic illustrations. The frontispiece, which is in full color, is entitled "Autumn at Colby" and shows a group of girls in bright colored dresses standing near the entrance of Memorial Hall over which the ivy foliage shows as a mass of crimson and yellow. More than 100 students appear in the illustrations.

Truax-Traer Coal Net Up

NEW YORK—Consolidated net profit of the Truax-Traer Coal Company and subsidiary companies for the year ended April 30, 1936, amounted to $306,260 before profit of $7206 on debentures purchased but after all other charges, including taxes. This compares with a net profit of $242,390 for the year ended April 30, 1935.

Amoskeag Seeks $11,000,000 Fund

(Continued from Page 11)

Eliza S. Leland, bondholder, then continued his contention that all bondholders would be reclassified, and that their status as creditors should be determined.

He pointed out that there are two classes of bondholders, first, holding bonds received in exchanged for stock; second, those who bought in the open market. He claimed that the first group were not creditors of the company.

* * *

Prolongation of this argument between Mr. Withington and Andrew Marshall, counsel for the Amoskeag Company, trustees of the manufacturing concern, caused Mr. Black to again postpone proceedings. This time until next Friday at 11 p. m. In the meantime, said Mr. Black, counsel will get together and agree on as many points of law as possible. When they meet again it will be for settling problems on which counsel still have differences of opinion.

Mr. Black, whose shock of gray hair set off a face not unfamiliar to smiling, said that he had a pet theory of looking at the worst side of the picture. "There is no use kidding ourselves," he said. "The bondholders will not submit to more borrowing which will come before their holdings. Somewhere, without security, the management must borrow $5,000,000—assuming that every other bondholder take preferred stock and join up for the next campaign."

Mr. Black impressed upon attorneys the need for speed if reorganization proceedings were to continue. "If the company goes into liquidation," he said, "we could proceed more leisurely. But with the reorganization what will happen while these legal squabbles are going on? Is the liquidation value of the company diminishing? Are the creditors suffering by the delay? The longer the plant is idle, the less value it has when it is finally salvaged."

* * *

The master suggested that an agreement be made which would obligate those who signed to abide by the decision of the court in the controversy between Mr. Withington and Mr. Marshall. That arrangement, he said with a slight chuckle, should not be any harder than trying to borrow $5,000,000.

Mr. Withington then asked Mr. Dumaine if he had considered the possibility of arranging a loan through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and received an affirmative reply, with the addition that such a loan would require a mortgage on the bank. At this point Judge Edward R. Hale, representing Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, nationally known banker who owns $291,000 worth of bonds, was asked by Mr. Black if he had completed his appraisal of the mill and audit of the firm's books. Mr. Hale said that he had not, adding, with a trace of a smile, that he had been slightly disturbed when the trustees of the corporation had reported a value of $2,500,000 for the mills, and then later had reported flood damage of the same amount. He wondered, he said, just how much of the property was still standing.

"Come up to Manchester and see for yourself," said Mr. Dumaine, whose composure was slightly ruffled. It seems that Mr. Dumaine takes great pride in his mill, and has declared that his one ambition is to keep them going. In fact, only today, he said that he will never give up hope of so doing until ordered by the court.

Mr. Black then admitted that he himself had prowled about the mill property, but had not been able to get over the fence. Mr. Dumaine offered him an invitation to visit the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company any time.

Just before adjournment several bondholders who were present as spectators, arose to air their views. They said that they could see no other solution except by liquidation and immediate payment of cash.

That attorneys were anxious to begin work on the question of law raised by Mr. Withington and opposed by Mr. Marshall, was evident when Mr. Black closed the meeting. As the master picked up his papers and swung on his swivel chair to leave, counsel gathered in groups and animatedly began discussions, results of which will be aired next Friday.

Legal Securities Gets MCOF Check

A check for $5082.80 from the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters was deposited in the Old Colony Trust Company to the credit of the Legal Securities Corporation two weeks before the "dummy" firm had received its incorporation papers from the State, it was brought out in Suffolk Superior Court, today. At that time, Jan. 2, 1930, Edmund L. Dolan, alleged director of Legal Securities, was a trustee of the M. C. O. F.

The case of the City of Boston to seek an accounting of $250,000, which Mr. Dolan and six other defendants allegedly made through the Legal Securities Corporation, was adjourned shortly after noon today as its second week drew to a close. George R. Farnum, special counsel for the city, who described the five days of trial just past as "a laborious week," told reporters that the trial would probably last for two or three weeks more.

The case is being heard by Judge Edward F. Hanify in a jury-waived session. Mr. Farnum continued reading the deposition by John J. McInnis, of Eagle Rock, Virginia, who was a clerk and director of the Legal Securities Corporation for some time. Yesterday, the deposition brought out that there had been a communicating door between the E. L. Dolan Company and Legal Securities offices.

Mr. McInnis named J. Walter Quinn, Harold B. Simpson and Lawrence Costello—all defendants in the suit—as employees of the E. L. Dolan Company. When the deposition was made, Mr. McInnis was asked by Thomas H. Mahony, Dolan's counsel, whether persons employed in the Legal Securities Corporation had ever given part time service to the E. L. Dolan Company.

"Not that I know of," Mr. McInnis had answered.

Jobs Offered Ejected Tenant

Ejection from his East Boston home yesterday brought Joseph Gallo a choice of half a dozen jobs today—thanks to the interest of East Boston station policemen.

Although he was receiving $15 a week from welfare funds—and had been for the past year—Mr. Gallo found it impossible to feed himself, his wife and his nine children and pay rent as well.

Consequently he was found yesterday by Capt. William D. Donovan of the East Boston station, sitting with his disconsolate family on a bench in the World War Memorial Park.

William C. L. Dowling, director of welfare, today denied reports that Mr. Gallo was not receiving relief. He is still getting his $15 a week, Mr. Dowling reported, and this morning had not only been provided with temporary quarters by the welfare department, but had also been offered work by the Boston Central Labor Union, the Painters Union, the Wayfarers' Lodge and the Longshoreman's Union.

Proposals to Retire Judges Receive New Senate Setback

Voting strictly on party lines, the Senate today, 18-15, rejected two proposals for retiring judges at 70. It voted down a bill permitting judges 70 or over to retire on half salary, and on a voice vote it reaffirmed its rejection yesterday of the Governor's plan to permit justices to retire on three fourths of their pay any time after 70.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill for police training in nine schools throughout the State. This training course applies to all except Boston and State police.

House Rejects Plan

Unless the Governor revives the plan by a special message, as he has promised to do, the judges' pension battle is over for 1936. Last Tuesday the House voted against an identical plan proposed by Representative Paul McDonald. The opposing count was 169 to 34.

Before the Senate voted on the judges' plan, it passed to be engrossed a bill, previously approved by the House, eliminating the present local tax on machinery, which averaged $35 for each $1000 assessment. The measure substitutes a $5-a-thousand flat rate. Under this bill the cities and towns lose $4,000,000 in revenue, unless other tax sources are tapped. The measure was passed to relieve industry of part of the tax load which its representatives have insisted is driving companies out of Massachusetts.

Jury Bill Killed

The Senate killed a bill to provide six-man juries in the trial of civil actions in the district courts. But it substituted for an adverse report the bill granting to Supreme and Superior Courts rule-making powers.

The House on the other hand ordered to a third reading a bill reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for recipients of old-age assistance. This measure is enabling legislation under which the State will be eligible for federal aid in old-age assistance. Passage of this bill by the Legislature and its approval by the National Social Security Board will result in federal grants totaling up to $15 in each individual case.

A major portion of the legislative day was taken up with discussion of proposed amendments to the old-age bill. One amendment adopted increased from $45 to $50 a month the amount to be received by aged couples. Another allowed recipients to retain $2000 in real estate equity.

Artist Philbrick
At Work on Model in Studio

Veterans Warned To Conserve Bonus

With the hour fast approaching when all World War veterans will receive their baby bonus bonds, the air is being torn with appeals from veterans' officials for wise, well-deliberated spending by recipients.

Next Monday at 5 p. m. doorbells all over the country will put a period to 18 years' waiting by former doughboys, most of whom will hasten to certification units to speed delivery of the cash. When the money arrives, probably next Wednesday, some wise veterans will put it aside as a little nest egg; others will pay off outstanding debts; but still another group, it is feared, may be tempted to squander it or invest it foolishly.

To this group, therefore, is directed such appeals as that of John H. Walsh, commander of the Massachusetts department, American Legion, who pleads with veterans not to squander their bonus. He points out how much more desirable it is to have one's debts paid and a little left over for a rainy day.

Supplementing Mr. Walsh's statement is a plea from officials of the Paul Revere Chapter, Military Order of the Purple Heart, composed of combat wounded veterans decorated for valor. It sounds a warning to beware of unscrupulous concerns which might attempt to mulct the veterans when the flood of cash is unloosed.

"It is our job, the statement read, ". . . to spend wisely every cent of the adjusted compensation which finally has been paid after a wait of 18 years."

Veterans are urged not to "fall for the bunk" handed out by persons who might try to get the money by "hook or by crook."

"Beware of those strangers whose propositions seem so attractive," the statement continued. "You have waited 18 years for the bonus and now you can wait a few days to investigate, to compare prices, and to match values offered by those merchants you know to be reputable and reliable."

Final instructions for veterans were thrashed out last night at a meeting of postal officials and employees in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House, when it was announced that the bonds should be brought to the certification units Monday night by those wishing immediate payment. Veterans are strongly advised against endorsing their bonds until they arrive at the station, in view of the fact that the veteran's signature must be attested by the certifying officer.

Every veteran who arrives at a certifying unit before 9 p. m. Monday night, it was announced, will have his bonds certified that night even though it takes until midnight. In view of the expected rush of veterans Monday night, Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague has authorized a flying squadron of 200, which will augment the regular force in the certifying stations. Veterans who are not known to certifying officers may be helped in establishing identification by members of the American Legion and by Veterans of Foreign Wars, who have volunteered their services to assist in just such instances.

Pledges Made to Fund For Adult Education

Matching the gift of $500 which Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, president of the Boston Center for Adult Education, pledged yesterday as one of the first contributors to the Center's $25,000 campaign for funds, 47 members of the organization's advisory committee announced today that they will present another sum of $500. Formal report of this step will be made at a dinner to be held tomorrow night at 3 Joy Street.

Under the leadership of Charles G Schirmer of Chestnut Hill, general chairman, the drive started Tuesday night. Funds raised by the intensive effort of the 97 workers this week and next, will be used to increase the Center services next year.

G. O. P. Partisans Maneuver to Run State Convention

The forces of Representative Leverett Saltonstall, candidate for the Republican gubernatorial endorsement, appear to be in the driver's seat of the Republican State preprimary convention, as the result of the makeup of the various committees announced last night by the Republican State Committee.

The all-important convention rules committee is manned by several Saltonstall supporters, including Representative Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline and Representative William B. Baker of Newton. Both these men are able parliamentarians, completely capable of controlling the committee in a close battle.

The rules committee will decide the order of convention endorsement. The order is particularly important to the Saltonstall forces and those of Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton. Both these men are residents of Newton. It seems certain that the convention will attempt to avoid endorsing two major candidates from the same city.

Therefore, if the Saltonstall forces are victorious in controlling the rules committee, the latter will adopt an order placing endorsement of Governor first, thus enhancing the chances of Representative Saltonstall. If the Weeks group wins, the chance for Mr. Saltonstall's endorsement by the convention will be narrowed considerably. The case will be completely reversed for Mr. Weeks should the Saltonstall group obtain rules committee control.

The committees, whose memberships were announced yesterday, include, besides the rules group, the resolutions committee, which will devise the state platform, and the credentials committee. Vice-chairmen and monitors for each senatorial district were also chosen, many of the former being representatives of the younger element in the party—another indication that the "Old Guard" is being relegated to a back seat.

The makeup of each committee must be confirmed by the convention delegates, but ordinarily the appointments proposed by the state committee are confirmed without question.

Boston Plans For Music Week

A series of concerts and choruses culminating in a gala concert at the Opera House will mark Boston's tribute to masters and composers of American music next week.

Under the auspices of the Federal Music Project, All-American Music Week will be musically publicized by concerts on Boston Common and other parks, by symphony orchestras playing the achievements of American composers.

Conducted by Alexander Thiede, the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra will present a program of modern American symphonic music at the Boston Opera House, Friday evening, June 19.

The performance will include works of Edward Burlingame Hill, Howard Hanson, Sandor Harmati, William Grant Still, Laurence Powell.

Featured during the week will be presentation of new and rarely heard American compositions, more than 30 of which have been presented in Boston in recent months.

Baseball Teams Invited On Moonlight Excursion

A bit of diversion from the monotony of playing baseball for a profession is promised the Boston Red Sox and St. Louis Browns and the managers of the teams.

Harold E. Greene, general manager of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company, has invited them to the first public moonlight sail of the season tonight aboard the steamer Mayflower, sailing at 8:30 o'clock. Several organizations have booked special parties for the trip with dinner at Boston hotels before the sail. Simultaneously, with the advent of moonlight sails, the reduced rates for round-trips to Nantasket Beach at 30 cents after 6 p. m. become effective.

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Kemp's Sun Rayed Tomato Juice, No. 5 Tin 29c
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Kay Stammers Defeats Helen Jacobs in Wightman Play—Hub Girl Also Loses

English Girls Leading, 2 to 1, In Cup Tennis

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 12 (AP)—After winning the opening two singles matches, England today dropped the doubles contest as Mrs. John Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles defeated Nancy Lyle and Evelyn Dearman, 6—2, 1—6, 6—3, and led the United States, 2 to 1, at the finish of the first day of the Wightman Cup tennis series.

A courageous uphill fight in the third set by the American doubles team, featured by Miss Babcock's sparkling play at the net, spared the cup-holding invaders from a whitewashing following Helen Jacobs 12—10, 6—1 defeat by Kay Stammers, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan's 6—3, 6—4 defeat by Dorothy Round, former Wimbledon champion.

As if it had received a signal, the rain let up at 3 p. m. Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Fabyan rallied on an outside court and Miss Stammers took a short workout with Don Maskell, the Wimbledon professional.

Royal Box

The royal box was comfortably filled with lesser nobility but the crowd missed the late King George and Queen Mary in their customary seats, when Miss Jacobs, as usual, appeared in natty shorts and a black sweater. Miss Stammers was attired in a divided skirt. They drew big applause as they went through their preliminary paces.

Using fluent and powerful flat drives instead of her customary chop stroke, Miss Jacobs did not make an error until the third game. She broke through Miss Stammers' service twice to lead 3—0 in the opening set.

Miss Stammers rallied to square the count at 4-all, mixing drop shots and smashing drives to upset the American champion at crucial points. Miss Jacobs aimed her shots at Miss Stammers' backhand, but the British star cleverly ran around and played the ball off her forehand.

Seven-All

The games went to 7-all as Miss Jacobs broke her brilliant but erratic rival's delivery at love in the 13th and Miss Stammers retaliated in the next game, the American netting three backhanders.

Miss Jacobs again broke Miss Stammers' service at love in the 17th, only to fail to hold her own service in the 18th as Miss Stammers smashed three brilliant placements.

The American made a thrilling rally to save the 20th game as the score became 10-all. She lost the first three points on service and then outlasted Miss Stammers in three long rallies to deuce the game and win it 5—3.

Miss Stammers held service in the 21st, to lead 11—10, as a sprinkle of rain interrupted play. When play was renewed Miss Stammers took the deciding 22d game, breaking Miss Jacobs' service at 4—1 and winning the first set 12—10.

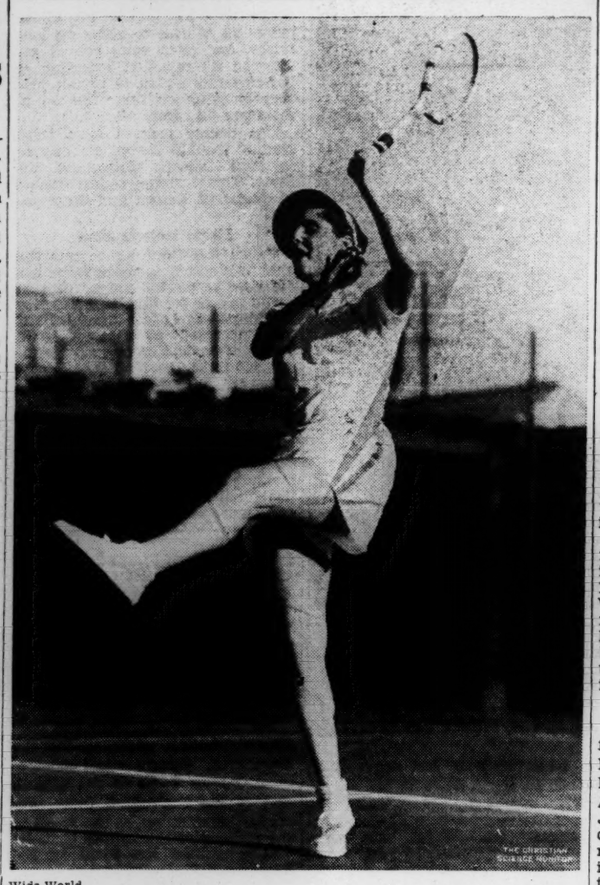
Double-Fault

Not permitted to hit even one practice ball as play was resumed, Miss Jacobs served a double-fault and then hit two weakly into the net, her arm was obviously stiff from the strain of the protracted duel. Miss Stammers scored the winning point on a deep forehand placement which the American scarcely tried to reach.

Miss Jacobs still wore her sweater as the second set started. She moved stiffly and lacked fire as Miss Stammers broke her service in the fourth game and the Briton led, 3—1. The last three games were played in a heavy drizzle. Once Miss Jacobs slipped on the wet turf and fell chasing the ball. She obviously lost interest in the proceedings and it looked as if she deliberately hit the final two points over the baseline, as Miss Stammers won the set, 6—1, and the match.

Finding a break in the clouds, Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Round launched into a pretty baseline duel as the second match started. Miss Round won the first set, 6—3, and then took the second, 6—4.

Conquers American Champion



Wide World

Kay Stammers, England's Cup Star, Beats Helen Jacobs in Straight Sets as Wightman Tennis Series Opens at Wimbledon

Program For First Day Of Olympic Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Completion of the program for the opening day of the Olympic final tryouts at Randall's Island Stadium, July 11, was arranged yesterday at a meeting of William J. Bingham, chairman of the American Olympic track and field committee, and Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee and manager of the New York meet.

The 1936 games will open with three heats in the 400-meter hurdles. These will be followed by the preliminary tests in the 100-meter dash, 400-meter dash, and 110-meter hurdles. Next in order will be the 100-meter semifinals.

These will be followed by heats in the 1500-meter run, the 3000-meter steeplechase, the 400-meter hurdle semifinals, the 400-meter dash semifinals, the 100-meter final, the 110-meter hurdle semifinals and the 800-meter run trial heats.

First of the field events to start shortly before the 100-meter trials will be the javelin throw, which will qualify six men for the final on Sunday, July 12. Then will come the shotput and discus throw, each to qualify six men for the final.

The running broad jump and hammer throw, continuing in that order, will be finals. These two events, along with the 100 meters, constitute the finals for the first day.

In all the trials and semifinals, first, second and third places will qualify. In the 100-meter semifinal the fastest fourth will also qualify for the final and the same will apply in the 400-meter dash, where the fastest fourth will qualify for the final.

It was decided to start the program at 2:20 p. m., following brief exercises sponsored by the park department dedicating New York's first big municipal stadium.

More Latitude Naming Men For Olympic Tests

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The American Olympic Committee took steps today to see that all of this country's outstanding athletes get their chance to make America's Olympic track and field team.

Foreseeing the possibility of a concentration of special talent in one or more of the four semifinal tryouts, the A. O. C. liberalized its qualifying requirements for the final track and field tests on Randall's Island, July 11 and 12.

Winners and runners-up in each of the four semifinal trials automatically will advance to the finals at New York but, in addition, the Olympic track committee, headed by William J. Bingham of Harvard, will name eight other athletes for each track event and 12 additional men for each field competition. These extra qualifiers will be chosen at large on the basis of performances in the four semifinal tryouts.

By permitting itself this latitude, Bingham pointed out, the committee will make sure that the field for the Randall's Island meet will be truly representative.

In this connection, it was pointed out that most of America's hammer-throwing talent, for instance, is concentrated in New England. If six or eight hammer throwers should beat 160 feet in the semifinal tryouts in Harvard Stadium, the committee will be able to name all for the final tryouts. Similarly, if half a dozen pole vaulters clear 13ft. 10in. in the semifinals at Los Angeles, the committee will enter them all at Randall's Island.

The Los Angeles semifinals as well as those at Harvard and Milwaukee will be held June 26-27. The fourth semifinal tryouts will be the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Chicago, June 19-20. All athletes must compete in one of these meets to earn a place in the final trials.

The National A. A. U. championships at Princeton, July 3-4, are not designated as official Olympic tryouts, but will serve to qualify any outstanding athlete who has not previously won his way to the finals.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Red Rolfe, Yankees—Doubled in tying and winning runs in 10—9 victory over Tigers.

Jimmy Deshong, Senators—Pitched two-hit ball and shut out White Sox, 2—0.

Stan Hack, Cubs—His homer broke deadlock as Bees were defeated 6—4.

Ernie Sulik, Phillies—Hit home run in victory over Cardinals.

Bob Johnson, Athletics—Had two homers and a double in 5—2 victory over Indians.

Rick Ferrell, Red Sox—Batted in four runs with homer and double against Browns.

Gilly Campbell, Reds—His eighth-inning double drove in run that beat Dodgers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	32	18	.640
Chicago	28	21	.571
Pittsburgh	29	22	.569
New York	28	22	.560
Cincinnati	25	26	.490
Boston	24	28	.462
Philadelphia	20	33	.377
Brooklyn	19	35	.352

Results June 11

Philadelphia 12, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 6, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.
New York at Pittsburgh, rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	17	.673
Boston	34	21	.618
Detroit	29	26	.527
Cleveland	26	24	.520
Washington	27	26	.509
Chicago	23	26	.469
Philadelphia	17	32	.347
St. Louis	16	35	.314

Results June 11

New York 10, Detroit 9.
Boston 7, St. Louis 5.
Washington 2, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 2.

Home Run Standing

Homers June 11

Johnson, Athletics	2
Averill, Indians	1
Reiber, Tigers	1
Goslin, Tigers	1
Gehrig, Yanks	1
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	1
Hack, Cubs	1
Sulik, Phillies	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	14
Trosky, Indians	13
Gehrig, Yanks	12
Ott, Giants	11
Goslin, Tigers	10
Lazzeri, Yanks	9
J. Moore, Phillies	9
Dickey, Yanks	9

League Totals

American	249
National	220
Totals	469

Amusements

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(6th Play Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society)
Prices: Evgs. 83c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS. 83c to $2.20.

Jack Wilson Has Control Winning Third

BULLETIN

Today's game at Fenway Park has been postponed, due to wet grounds. There will be two games tomorrow between the Sox and the St. Louis Browns.

By Edwin Rumill

To one who has followed the Red Sox since the early days of spring training and is interested in their future, the high light of yesterday's 7-to-5 victory over the St. Louis Browns was not the sensational batting of Rick Ferrell, Boston's valuable little catcher, but the relief pitching of Jack Wilson, the husky young right-hander from the great Northwest.

Ferrell had an unusual day, hitting a homer and double, to drive in four runs. But slim Rick is one of the American League's outstanding veterans and such an exhibition is no surprise coming from him. However, when a young man like Wilson comes along, pitches six innings of relief ball, allows only five hits, strikes out five and walks nobody, that's news, especially with the regular Red Sox mound staff in its present state.

Starred Late in '35

The Red Sox purchased Wilson from the Portland Pacific Coast League Club in February of 1935. He had previously had a trial with the Athletics without success. Manager Joe Cronin used him in 23 games during the '35 campaign, mostly in relief roles. Wilson pitched 64 innings, won three and lost four. In the closing days of the pennant race he developed into the team's most dependable finish-up pitcher. Also, he gained attention by hitting .313 in his few appearances at bat, one of his hits being a well-smashed home run into the distant center field bleachers at Fenway Park.

But in the South this spring, the Oregonian failed to continue where he left off last season. In his first exhibition game appearance, against the Athletics at Fort Myers, Wilson lost a four-run lead in the ninth inning because he couldn't locate the plate.

For days following this game, nearly every member of the Red Sox attempted to discover why the right-hander's control had faded. Remember it was his first pitching of the training period, outside of batting practice, yet everyone in camp made efforts to help him out.

Instead of helping, however, they impeded his progress. Wilson himself started worrying about his control—wondering if it had actually disappeared. He experimented with new deliveries, such as shortening his stride, and this naturally interfered with his effectiveness. Finally, he decided that the best remedy was plenty of throwing, in the same manner he had always thrown. It is well he reached that decision.

Fast Facing Browns

Yesterday, after relieving Jim Henry in the fourth inning, Wilson's control was about as perfect as control can be. The Browns scored only one run while he was working, and that by way of two scratch singles. In the ninth, he ended the game by fanning Clift with the tying run on first base. In registering his third victory of the year, as compared with one defeat, Wilson was very fast and had his curve ball working to perfection. It was his best pitching since the latter part of 1935.

The recent improvement of Johnny Marcum, and now of Jack Wilson, boosts the Red Sox chances of catching the Yankees in the flag race. Pitching is still Cronin's most pronounced need, but if Marcum and Wilson keep up the good work, everything will be in order around Fenway.

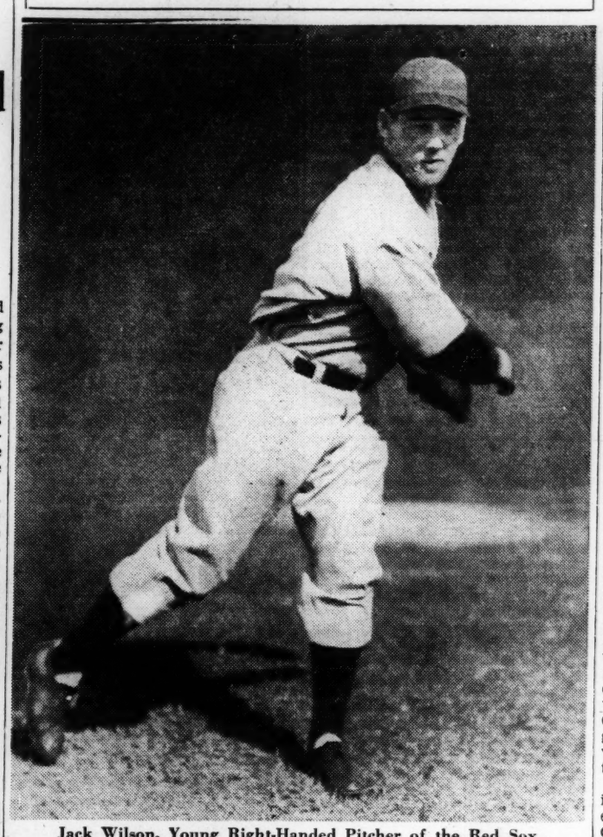
Briefs

The Sox still trail the Yankees by 2½ games. The New Yorkers won a 10-inning struggle from the Tigers yesterday, 10 to 9, when Red Rolfe doubled home a pair of runs in the last of the tenth.

* * *

The Red Sox pitchers are in favor of cutting away the grass between the Fenway Park mound and home plate. They claim sharp-hit balls to the box are hard to field because the sphere skids when it strikes the moist turf.

Stars in Relief Role



Jack Wilson, Young Right-Handed Pitcher of the Red Sox

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

To Have Its Largest Team

ANNOUNCEMENT yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, secretary of the American Olympic Committee, that the United States would send the largest team it has ever entered to the XIth Olympiad at Berlin next August comes as welcomed news to those who are interested in international sports competition. In years past Uncle Sam has always been well represented, and he has won chief honors in the track and field games which form the major part of the summer program. It is, therefore, gratifying to the wearers of the Stars and Stripes to know that they will again be represented by the best they have to offer. And, judging from reports which are continually shifting in from other countries, the United States is going to need all of its very best if it is to win a majority of the points in the team standing, which, while unofficial, as the Olympic authorities do not recognize any team championship, is recognized by sports followers the world over.

Staff Photo

Tarzan Brown

Brown, McMahon and Kelley

Announcement by William J. Bingham, manager of the United States Olympic track and field team, that Ellison "Tarzan" Brown of Providence, R. I.; William T. McMahon of Worcester, Mass., and Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., would be the American representatives in the Olympic Marathon run did not come as any surprise. Brown, as winner of the Boston A. A. marathon, certainly deserved a place; while McMahon, as second in the B. A. A. and winner of the national championship at Washington, also won his place beyond question. Kelley showed by winning the B. A. A. run last year, finishing fifth this year and second in the 1936 national that he is worthy of being the third man. In fact, the only other runner who had any claim at all to being picked was Mel Porter, and his work was not considered quite good enough to warrant his being rated above Kelley. It is interesting to note that all three of these runners come from New England, something which has not happened before in the history of the Olympic Games.

Sporting Around The Hub

Basketball Pointers

WHEN it comes to basketball and the secret of victories, there is hardly anyone as adept as Clair F. Bee, basketball coach at Long Island University, and he will instruct the basketball school at Northeastern's third annual Coaching School session during the week of June 22.

Clair F. Bee

Wherever Bee has coached he has developed winners. His Long Island team was undefeated this past season. For the last three years his teams at that college have won 73 out of 76 games. Bee is a student of basketball and knows all the ins and outs of the game. He has coached at Mansfield (Ohio) High School, Waynesburg College, Rider College, and for the past five years at Long Island. His record is 190 victories and 32 defeats.

He was appointed coach of New York's Olympic Collegians for the Olympic tryouts and his team lost by two points to the 6ft. 4in. D-X Oilers National A. A. U. champions, a team that has played together for the past 10 years.

Bee will lecture and demonstrate with players and movies the offense and defense of his winning basketball system.

Bostonians Will Head For Lake Placid Soon

Lake Placid will again be the scene of the annual midsummer indoor ice skating season which opens in the Olympic Arena July 4 . . . Included among the figure skaters expected there next month are Maribel Vinson, member of the Skating Club of Boston, who holds the U. S. title; Polly Blodget and Roger Turner, both of Boston; Robin Lee, St. Paul, national champion; Montgomery Wilson and his sister, Mrs. Constance Wilson-Samuel, Toronto, Canadian Olympic stars and holders of a long list of Canadian and North American titles. A school for figure-skating judges will also be held July 11 and 12 . . . On the faculty will be Charles Roth of Boston, president of the United States Figure Skating Association; Richard Hapgood, Boston, secretary of the association; and Mrs. Theresa Weld-Blanchard, Brookline, Mass., former Olympic skater.

Princeton Out-Points Rivals at the 'Head

Princeton Yacht Club sailors came through to victory in the two-day McMillan Cup series off Marblehead . . . The Tiger skippers boosted their series total to 52½ points, 17¼ ahead of their nearest rivals, Dartmouth . . . The Big Green yachtsmen scored 35¼ points; Yale men took third, with 34 points; Cornell scored 31¼, Williams 30¼, and Harvard, the pre-race co-favorite with Princeton, placed last with 28¼.

Here and There

Frederick H. Brooke of Yale and New Bedford has been elected president of the reorganized Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association . . . Colby College's admission to the association was held up this year and will be acted upon next season . . . Colby dinghy sailors, however, have been invited to participate in all sanctioned regattas . . . Boston women golfers are scheduled to meet the New York team tomorrow at 9:15 in the final match of the Griscom Cup series at the Winchester Country Club . . . Boston and New York have each won the cup 13 times.

Bees Confer With Columbia

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 12 (AP)—Sam Parham, executive vice-president of the Columbia Sally League Club, announced after a conference with President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees yesterday that a working agreement between the clubs was under consideration.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 3, Providence 0.
Dartmouth 4, Harvard 2.

College Baseball In Hub Nearing End of Season

College baseball in the Hub is about over, with a few scattered games left. Waseda University from Japan is providing most of the interest these days, and will continue to do so today and tomorrow.

Today the Waseda team engages Harvard at Soldiers Field, Boston, and tomorrow it plays Boston University at Nickerson Field. It will be a big day for the Terriers, not only because one of the best games of the season is expected, but also more than 5000 B. U. alumni, members of the graduating class and friends plan to attend.

Senior Izzy Harris of Roxbury will step to the mound for Tufts varsity baseball team on Saturday when they meet Harvard at the Tufts Oval. This game will be played as a part of the Alumni Day activities in connection with Commencement week end.

In Harvard's scheduled game with Waseda today the Crimson boys will be trying hard for victory in order to offset the disappointment of losing a hard-fought Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game to Dartmouth yesterday, 4 to 2. Had the Harvard boys been victorious they would have clinched the league flag, but now they must take one of the two games with Yale which are scheduled next week, in order to realize this ambition.

The high lights of the Green-Crimson game was the pitching of Ted Olson, who made it two straight over Harvard this year, and the playing of Jack Donovan. Donovan made his first appearance in varsity baseball yesterday to fill the shoes of Carl Ray, who was unable to make the trip. Jack, Dartmouth's star timber topper, both in the low and high hurdles, was also their star baseball timber swinger. He collected three hits in four times at bat, and played a sterling game at first.

Wood and Munday Are Tied for Lead

FONTHILL, Ont., June 12 (AP)—Unhampered by soggy footing and slow greens, big Craig Wood of New York and the unheralded Santa Rosa (Calif.) player, Rod Munday, tied for the lead in the first round of the $4100 General Brock open tournament yesterday as Tony Manero, the new United States open champion and the defending titleholder, trailed five strokes off the pace.

Wood and Munday shot par 70's over the Lookout Point course which had been soaked by an overnight rain which sent many scores skyrocketing into the eighties. A stroke behind them came Zell Eaton, the Oklahoma City recruit to the professional ranks, while Gene Kunes of Norristown, Penna., the Canadian open champion; and Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis were bracketed with a pair of Canadian players, Bill Kerr of Toronto and Bobby Burns of Montreal, at 72.

Only a few of the "Big Name" players as well as the many unknowns who teed off in the opening round were able to play consistently over the soaked course. Wood came the closest to perfection with a pair of 35's. The blond belter slipped over par with a 5 on the 450-yard third hole; but he got it back when he canned a birdie 3 on the 307-yard ninth. Coming in he again slipped over with a five on the tenth, but squared accounts with a birdie 2 on the short 17th.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Carl Hubbell, Giants, and Dizzy Dean, Cardinals, scored eighth twirling victories of season.

Five Years Ago

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd and Helen Hicks tied for 54-hole eastern golf championship with 263.

Rericha Wins From Defender In N. E. Tennis

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Hobey Hyde of Hartford, defending champion was swept from the New England tennis tournament yesterday by Frank Rericha, of New York, in a quarter-final upset in the "lower half" draw. Rericha won 6—4, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, of Orange, N. J., winner of New England championships at the Hartford Golf Club in 1929, 1932, and 1933, moved into the semifinal round with a 7—5, 6—4 victory over Albert Horton 3rd of Providence, R. I., and Bernard Welch of Rockville, Maryland, exploded George Stevens of Yale 6—0, 6—3, to be paired with the top-seeded New Jersey act.

William Reese of Atlanta, Ga., used a powerful, well-rounded game to cut down John Hill, tall Texan, 6—2, 6—2, and earn the right to face Rericha in today's semifinals.

Reese will face Rericha and Hall will play Welch this afternoon in matches from which will emerge the finalists who will play Saturday for the championship stripped yesterday from Hyde by the brilliant 20-year-old Manhattan ace.

The women's quarterfinals were also shaken by a thundering upset when Miss Edwards of Bridgeport, 1935 runner-up, won with shocking ease over Elena L. Ciccone of Newton Center, Mass., 6—2, 6—2. Miss Ciccone, ranked No. 3 nationally in girls' competition, and seeded No. 4, was an outstanding favorite when the draw was made.

Olga Kallos of New York whipped into the semifinals with a hard-earned three-set victory over Mrs. Carl A. Gray of Farmington, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

Friday's semifinal bracketings have Edith Moore of Montclair, N. J., top-seeded and the defending champion, paired with Miss Edwards, and Patricia Henry, sturdy blonde hard-hitter from the west coast—No. 1 ranker in national girls' competition and second-seeded—coupled with Miss Kallos.

Record Number Of Entries Named For Gym Tryouts

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Judging from the record number of entries and the high-class performances of many of them, the combined gymnastic championships for men of the Amateur Athletic Union and the final tryouts for the Olympic team, to be staged at Mecca Temple, June 20, will be the greatest exhibition of the sport ever given in the United States, and may bring forward stars which can hold their own even against the leading European performers at Berlin.

While the actual competitions are for men, the selected members of the women's gymnastic team, instituted for the first time this year, will be present at the meet, including the wife of Frank Haubold, who is striving to obtain what she has already obtained, selection for the team. If so, it will be the first time that a husband and wife have ever qualified for an Olympic squad.

Entries closed yesterday, and so many came in that special preliminaries in the rope climbing, calisthenics, and flying rings will be held on Thursday, June 18, at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., with those qualifying then finally settling the championships on Saturday. Candidates from all over the United States have listed themselves, including California, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma Pennsylvania, Washington, Texas, and Wisconsin, as well as the near-by states.

Among the individual stars are Porter Johnson, the 14-year-old tumbler from Dallas, Texas; George Wheeler, from Pittsburgh; Frederick H. Meyer, present national all-round champion, of New York; Charles Curtsey, former U. S. Naval Academy star, now at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also an all-round star; William McKinley, also from Dallas, and Eugene Keller, of New Jersey.

The same apparatus which will be used in the Olympic Games will be utilized at the Mecca Temple meet, as the international rules permit each nation to choose between its own apparatus and that furnished by the German committee. So Roy E. Moore, who is in charge of the tryouts, has decided to take the entire American equipment over with the team of eight which will be selected for the games, for use in the contests at Berlin.

Japanese Swimmers Leave for Olympics

TOKYO, June 12 (AP)—Cheered by thousands who crowded the railroad station, Japan's powerful Olympic swimming team entrained yesterday for Berlin.

The 22 mermen and five officials will go to Germany via Siberia, determined to fight off America's challenge for world swimming supremacy.

The team includes such 1932 Olympic point winners as Masanori Yusa, Shozo Makino, Reizo Koike and Masaji Kiyokawa. New luminaries include Shunpei Udo, distance swimmer; Masaji Taguchi, sprinter, and Yauhiko Kojima, backstroke artist, who defeated veterans in the tryouts.

Coach Ikkaku Matsuzawa said Japan has an even chance of retaining the championship won at Los Angeles in 1932.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Sullivan, Inds.	33	112	16	46	.411
S. Martin, Cards	40	134	35	53	.396
Terry, Giants	29	76	16	30	.395
Gehrig, Yanks	52	201	63	73	.363
Gehringer, Tig.	55	232	52	84	.362
J. Moore, Phills.	43	172	38	62	.360

Boston Wins Griscom Cup Match, 11–4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., June 12—The women's golf team representing Boston today woa decisive victory over Philadelphia, 11 to 4, on the water-logged Winchester Country Club course in the battle for the Griscom Cup.

Philadelphia started out strong with both Edith Quier, new eastern golf champion, and Mrs. Norman Lack, runner-up, defeating their formidable opponents, Mrs. Brad Whittemore, Massachusetts champion, and Priscilla Dennett, runner-up to Mrs. Whittemore, by the same scores, 3 and 1.

Rosamond Vahey turned in the first Boston victory by beating Mrs. J. J. Mitchell, 4 and 3. From this point on, with the exception of Deborah Verry who bowed to Mrs. H. B. Stetson, 7 and 5, the Bostonians began chalking up victories.

The team match was tight throughout, with most of the players having to play the entire 18 holes before the winner was decided. In the case of Mrs. Donald Belcher, Boston, and Mrs. G. W. Hoopes, Philadelphia, 19 holes had to be played before Mrs. Belcher was able to eke out victory.

The play of Edith Quier was again outstanding, and although she was pressed hard during the second nine, she settled the affair on the 17th hole when she sunk a 50-foot chip shot to take a birdie 3, and the match.

Tomorrow the Boston team meets New York, and if the play of the local girls continues as in today's unfavorable conditions, it should be a nip-and-tuck match, with Boston having a slight edge.

Marberry Fails in Comeback

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Fred Marberry, star relief pitcher for the Senators in 1924-25, yesterday gave up his current comeback effort and secured an unconditional release from the Washington club. Hired by Clark Griffith a month ago, after being released by the New York Giants, Marberry turned in only one good game on the mound out of four chances. His resignation is understood to fulfill a promise to Bucky Harris, Senator manager, that if he did not make a good showing, he would quit and return to his Texas farm.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Summer Salads That Cheer Table and Taster

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Summer Days Are Salad Days

Dishes Fresh and Delicious for Luncheon, Dinner or Supper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH summer upon us, it is time to "put our fingers" on the favorite old recipes, and add all the new ones we can find, for salads that are crisp and delicious. This season of the year offers fruits and vegetables so tempting in themselves that it is only a matter of selection to choose the ingredients for a perfect summer salad.

Served with the proper dressings, salads can bespeak, both in color and taste our welcome to the season that is here for our enjoyment. So let's do our share of welcoming by preparing salads that are colorful and appetizing and that still allow plenty of leisure time for outdoor activities. Yes, summer and salads go hand in hand!

Banana Salad Bowl

Wash and dry carefully one or more varieties of fresh, crisp greens such as romaine, lettuce, watercress, endive, chicory, escarole, young dandelion greens or beet tops. Chop them if you like. Rub a salad bowl on the inside with onion or cut clove or garlic as desired, and arrange greens attractively in it. Garnish the greens with celery curls, radish roses or long thin strips of carrot to add color. Slices or long strips of ripe banana will blend with any of the ingredients and give a delicious flavor. Just before serving add a tart French dressing and toss the contents of the bowl gently until every piece is glistening with dressing.

French Dressing

Mix
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper and
Dash of cayenne pepper. Add to
2 tablespoons vinegar and
6 tablespoons salad oil—put in a bottle and shake vigorously for 1 minute. Serve immediately.

Fruit Salad Ring

Combine
2 tablespoons plain gelatin and
½ cup cold water.
Dissolve it over boiling water. Cool. Add mixture to
2 pounds cottage cheese that has been forced through a potato ricer or sieve. Pack into greased ring mold and chill until firm. Unmold and serve with favorite fruit salad in center.

Asparagus-Cheese Salad

Soak
2 teaspoons gelatin in
¼ cup cold water five minutes. Add
¾ cup boiling water, stirring until dissolved.
Season with
½ teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon vinegar. Allow to cool until a thick sirupy consistency. Beat until it is white in color and will hold its shape. Fold in
½ cup grated cheese,
1 tablespoon pimiento strips (very thin strips) and
1 tablespoon finely chopped pickles.
Arrange
12 cooked asparagus tips vertically in a 6½-inch ring mold and add the gelatin mixture. Place in refrigerator to chill thoroughly. When set, turn out on a large serving plate garnished with lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise.
Six servings.

Festival Salad

Dissolve
2 packages lime gelatin in
4 cups boiling water.
When cold and somewhat thickened, add
¾ cup shredded cucumber and one-half of
1½ cups shredded carrots.
Pour into a ring mold and chill. Unmold in the center of a chop plate, and cover the mold with the remaining shredded carrots. Garnish the plate with alternate pineapple fingers and cucumber slices. Fill the center with watercress and serve with salad dressing.

Cucumber and Pineapple Salad

Dissolve
1 package lime gelatin in
1 cup boiling water. Add
1 cup cold water
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 tablespoon lemon juice and
1 teaspoon salt. Chill. When slightly thickened add
½ cup diced celery
1 cup thinly sliced quartered cucumber and
1 cup finely cut pineapple. Turn into individual molds or one large mold and chill in refrigerator until firm. Unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise. Eight servings.

Frozen Lamb and Pecan Salad

Mix
½ teaspoon mustard
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar and
3 egg yolks (beaten)
Heat
1 cup thin cream slowly in double boiler and pour over beaten egg yolks. Replace over double boiler, add
¼ cup vinegar and
¼ cup lamb broth and cook for about 10 minutes, until a custardlike consistency. Remove and add
1 teaspoon gelatin which has been soaking in cold water for 5 minutes. Add
1 cup minced lamb and
½ cup chopped pecans. Pour into mold and chill for three or four hours. Turn mold on lettuce cups and serve with cucumber dressing. Six servings.

Chinese Chicken Salad

Mix together thoroughly
1 cup diced pineapple
½ cup blanched browned shredded almonds
1 cup diced chicken
½ teaspoon salt and
Dash of paprika.
Whip
1 cup heavy cream and fold in
1½ cups sour mayonnaise. Fold in first mixture and pack into a refrigerator tray. Freeze for four hours. Cut in cubes and serve in center of a tomato jelly ring made by heating
1¾ cups tomato juice and dissolving in the liquid
1 tablespoon gelatin — which has been soaking in
¼ cup cold water. Add
1½ teaspoons grated onion
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice and chill thoroughly.

Mayonnaise Supreme

Mix
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon dry mustard
¼ teaspoon paprika (if desired)
Add
2 teaspoons vinegar (or use lemon juice if desired) and mix. Add
1 egg unbeaten. Then slowly add
1 cup salad oil—a teaspoon at a time—beating after each addition. Keep beating with rotary egg beater during the making. When about one third of the oil has been added, larger amounts may be added at a time. When all of the oil has been added, dressing should be stiff. If not, add more oil. If too thick, thin with additional vinegar. For a richer dressing add two egg yolks instead of one whole egg.

Green Pepper and Pineapple Salad

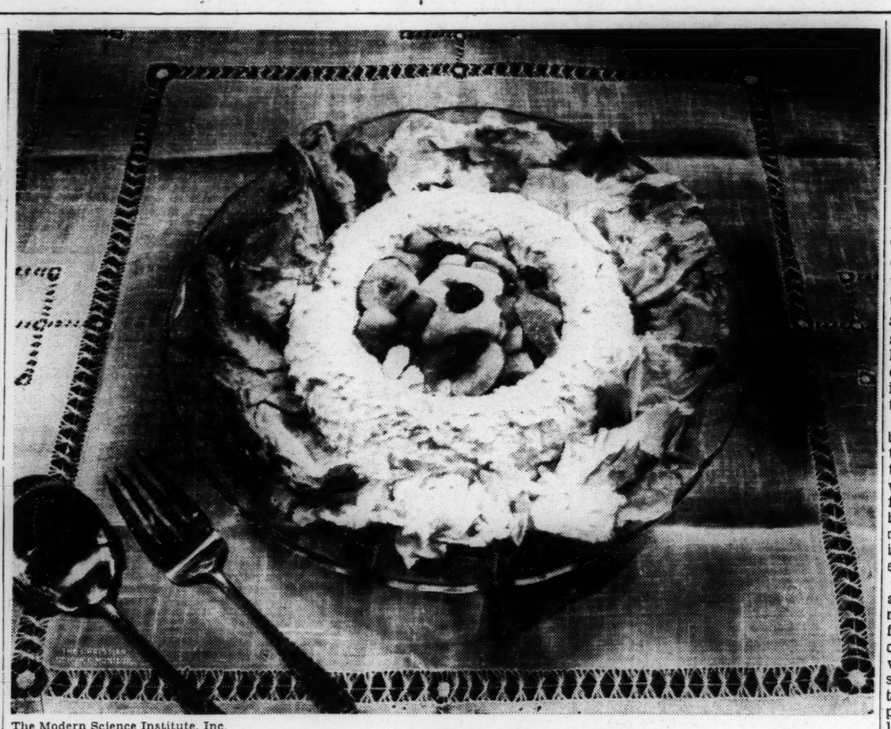
Wash
3 medium size green peppers, cut a slice from top and remove all seeds and veins. Soak
1 teaspoon gelatin in
2 tablespoons pineapple juice and dissolve in
¼ cup boiling water. Add
¾ cup crushed pineapple
2 tablespoons chopped nuts
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento and
1 3-ounce package cream cheese. Season to taste. Fill pepper cases and place in refrigerator, until filling is firm, 2 hours. Cut in slices with a sharp knife and arrange on crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise dressing. Seven servings.

Butterfly Salad

Large grapefruit sections,
Pitted dates,
Stuffed olives,
Red or green peppers,
Lettuce or romaine.
Whipped cream mayonnaise.
Arrange grapefruit sections on lettuce or romaine so that the curved edges are opposite each other, to form wings. Use a date for the body, thin slices of stuffed olive for the spots on the wings, and small, thin strips of a pepper for the antennae. Serve with whipped cream mayonnaise.

Shrimp and Vegetable Salad

Clean
2½ cups shrimp and cut if desired.
Add
1½ cups peas
1 cup celery (chopped)
¾ to 1 cup chopped sweet pickles and
1 to 1½ teaspoons salt. Toss lightly together. Moisten with mayonnaise. Serve in lettuce cups, garnish with slices from
1 hard-cooked egg and sprinkle with paprika. Chicken may be substituted.



The Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Fruit Salad Ring, One of the Salads Described on This Page Today

Banana Salad Bowl

The Economy of Orderliness

Adventures in Homemaking

Readers of the Women's Page are doubtless familiar with Miss Dutaud's helpful articles on aspects of homemaking, and also with her book, "The Glorious Art of Home Cooking."

By Hannah Dutaud

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chestnut Hill, Mass.

IN THE administration of a home there is need for systematic thinking in order to wisely distribute one's time and resources. All departments of the home are entitled to their just consideration—from the selection and care of household equipment to the planning and preparing of meals; as well as the purchase and care of clothing. The economic condition of a family and the conservation of its resources largely depend upon the wise management of its members. It cannot be denied that order is an effective factor for the peace, happiness, and tranquillity of a home.

The value of orderliness cannot be overestimated; conforming to its requirements enables one to accomplish a vast amount of work in a given length of time. Abiding by the rules of order develops flexibility—thereby enabling one to cope with unexpected interruptions that are certain to come in the course of a day's activities.

Disciplined Habits of Work

When order actuates one's movements, one is equal to any emergency—for the worker is always a step in advance. Guided by this priceless quality of thought, one does worthwhile things in the right way and at the right time. Where there is no order, confusion and discouragement are apt to creep in—resulting in the waste of time and supplies.

Is there not often a tendency to look upon certain things as too trifling to require much attention? Yet it is often the small things that should never be overlooked. There is the old saying, "Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle."

The trained eye, with a touch of aesthetic beauty and order, will always detect the so-called "trifles" that seem inconsequential to many. Simply getting things out of sight is not being in line with order. Home is too honored a place to permit the least disorderly trait to cross its threshold. While we may learn lessons through costly experiences; still many of these lessons may be avoided if we understand how to discipline our habits of work so that they conform to the highest standards of order and beauty.

Respect and Obedience

Undoubtedly, every household has its written or unwritten code of order, which is applicable to its individual needs; and happy is the family whose code is simple enough always to be respected and obeyed.

In a home where there are children, system and order are of utmost value. Little folks are sensitive to the atmosphere around them and readily follow the example of their elders. Very quickly they learn to love and respect orderly habits—for example in the care of their toys, their rooms, and their clothing. Through being taught the simple rules of law and order, children acquire the fundamentals of self-respect and individual responsibility. Johnny will love to keep his hat on its particular peg; and Mary will take pride in folding her towel and placing it neatly on its respective rod. A just acknowledgment of children's efforts to co-operate is helpful in keeping them awake to the joy and importance of doing things rightly. Little people, thus educated, will never have disorderly dresser drawers, nor will they search in the tool chest for what should be found in the sewing cabinet. Quickly, they learn that obedience to rules of order means the application of law to all activities—be it work, play, or study.

It is true that work in the kitchen, more than in other departments of the home, gives one ample opportunity to apply the laws of order. Confusion will never appear if every least detail of the work is carefully thought out. An orderly kitchen creates an inviting atmosphere where one loves to work.

Poise and Skill

Certain steps are necessary in the preparation of each meal and they should be taken in proper sequence. To assemble a meal at a given moment requires poise and skill. It is wise not to undertake the preparation of too many dishes at one time, for many irons in the fire may be the undoing of some part of the meal—to say nothing of fretting the worker. This may easily be averted if one uses forethought in the planning of meals to see that there is included in each meal certain dishes which may safely be prepared in advance.

Assembling and serving is not the whole of a meal. The cleaning up work that follows should be approached in the right spirit. The washing of china and cooking utensils need never be considered irksome. In reality, what constitutes the building and serving of a meal is not complete until the kitchen has been put to rights.

The orderly home is the welcoming home; its atmosphere is permeated with a spirit of grace and tranquillity that is restful.

Fashion Nuggets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some particularly delightful prints on peasant cottons—color-fast and sanfordized-shrunk—have been issued by Ameritex. They were designed by Lanz of Salzburg, whose Tyrolean themes have so greatly influenced fashions for a number of months. These patterns are named "Little Man," which shows paper-doll-like figures in green on white; "Mountain House," which might as appropriately be named "Dancing on the Sward" and done in white motifs on a red ground; "Noah's Ark," which represents a white boat and strange white beasts of land and sea, framed by green lines into squares and rectangles, and "Gingerbread," with droll figures such as might be achieved with a cooky cutter, in various colors. They are available in piece goods and also made up into sports wear, beach wear, frocks, blouses, scarfs, bags and children's attire.

Ameritex is featuring also "Chinchintz" inspired by Chinese art and charmingly named, "Noble Industry," "Celestial Majesty," "China Seas," and "Honorable Seaweed." These cottons—also color-fast and sanforized shrunk—have been made up respectively into a dance frock, a bathing suit, a beach ensemble; and Lily Dache has used "Honorable Seaweed" for a hat.

The culotte skirt has inspired a culotte petticoat that is worn not only with culotte skirts but also with suits and jacket frocks. These petticoats are sometimes associated with special bandeau tops. Slips with slit fronts also contribute to ease in walking when worn under slim skirts.

The Gentle Art of Staking

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT staking the flower garden is an art will be apparent if one keeps his eyes open to the ways it is handled by different gardeners. One gardener will make a mess of every part of the operation, having the stakes more conspicuous than the flowers they were supposed to support, while in another garden no stakes are visible, yet every top-heavy plant is trim and neat. It all depends, of course, on how the task is done. It is equally apparent, too, that some staking is necessary.

As each type of plant growth has its individual requirements as to method of staking, and these types are almost numberless, it will be impossible to cover them fully in the short space available here. But the fundamental idea may be outlined with the hope that it will serve the purpose of a more extended discussion.

First of all, if the garden is large and plants are grouped in large masses, few except the tallest and frailest will need staking. On the other hand, the small garden, in which plantings are made up of small groups, will need careful attention if the beauty of individual plants is to be maintained. In the latter case most plants that get higher than eighteen inches, especially if they are of the sprawling nature, will need some sort of support.

If one were to follow the usual directions, stakes of all sizes, lengths and materials would be needed. For the average garden it will be found, however, that three sizes will suffice. These (eighteen-inch, three-foot and six-foot) will take care of practically every situation that is apt to face the gardener. The first and last sizes mentioned are probably best if made of some durable wood or the so-called bamboo may be used for the shorter length. The three-foot length is perhaps best made of strong galvanized wire. Be sure that the twine used for tying is of a very soft texture, harsh material being practically useless for such purposes. Green raffia is often used.

Having secured the stakes and the tying material, the next step is to put them into service. The first requirement is to use the material in such a manner as to completely hide the stakes and twine. If the plant is so large as to require several stakes, either have them of unequal length or shove some into the soil farther than others, so none will extend above the foliage. Tie the twine to the stake and then gently run it around the plant or among the branches, depending on the type of growth, being careful not to harm the foliage, and to allow room for the display of the plant's natural form and for its future growth. Never tie a plant to a stake, but rather tie the twine to the stake and then use the tying material to secure proper restraint of flopping tendencies of wayward part of the plant.

It is hoped that these few, simple rules will make it possible for gardeners to formulate their plan of staking the flower garden in an artistic manner. If one keeps the two main features in mind—gentle restraint without apparent effort—he will not go far wrong.

C. W. W.

Mail this ad. and 40c to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for Alice Bradley's newest illustrated book. 2nd edition. Stiff cover
SIX HUNDRED SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING MEAT
including general directions for cooking meat and recipes for sauces and stuffings

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You'll be brighter and more alert . . . you'll be considerably cooler these warm afternoons . . . if you make your lunch a bowl of Kellogg's Corn Flakes in milk or cream.

These crisp, delicious flakes are full of nourishment, easy to digest.

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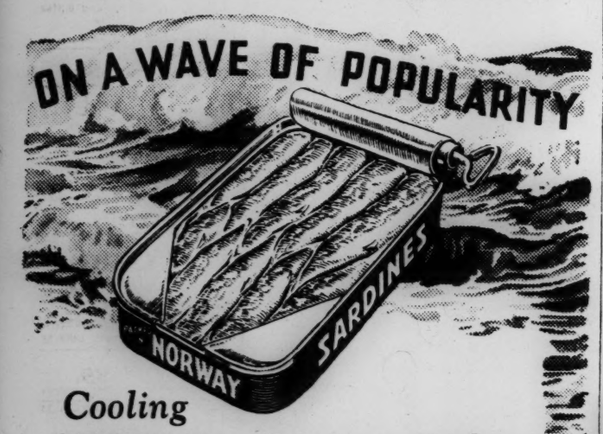

Cooling Appetizing Summer Dishes

Norwegian Sardines are the favorite summer food . . . more and more people are serving them every day.* Delicate, delicious, smoked just right, packed in pure olive oil, Norwegian Sardines hit the spot! Nourishing too . . . rich in vitamins A and D, in calcium, iodine, iron, phosphorus . . . good for your family, your guests. Look for name NORWAY on every can. For finest flavor get "Brisling."

*VIKING ENTREE
Peel, quarter a tomato. Pour olive oil from Norwegian Sardines into cup. Arrange sardines between quartered tomato. Chop chicory, green peppers, pimentoes. Season oil with vinegar, mustard, Worcestershire, and pour over all. Lettuce and watercress garnish.

TRY NORWEGIAN SARDINES

MIRA HAIR NETS 30 for $1 POST PAID
No better hair nets made at any price. Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Hand made. 100% perfect. Double or Single Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. Gray, White or Lavender. 12 for $1. Agents Wanted.
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NEW HAND CLEANSER A BOON TO HER SKIN

Water and soap are drying, and dry skin becomes rough and red. That is why smart women now use Down Deep to cleanse hands and face. Down Deep is a wonderful new product that goes down deep into the pores, removes all make-up, grime and stains—*without water*. Leaves skin soft, supple, smooth. Marvellous after housework, gardening, typing. Approved by Good Housekeeping. At all department and drug stores, large tube costs only 35c. Ask for

"down deep"

or send 10c to The T & T Co., Peekskill, N. Y., for trial size tube.

"I THOUGHT ONE BREAD WAS JUST LIKE ANOTHER, BUT NOW I KNOW BETTER"

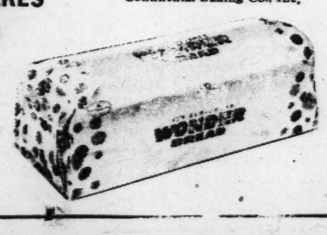
says another Monitor Reader

SCORES of Monitor readers will be quick to agree with Mrs. Margaret Pausewang. Wonder Bread is different. It has a finer texture, a tenderer golden crust, a more delicious nut-like flavor.

Only the costliest ingredients go into Wonder Bread. And every loaf is slo-baked to develop its goodness fully. We would like you to serve Wonder Bread at least once. See how good it is . . . discover why so many other Monitor families prefer it.

The Happy Wonder Bakers
Continental Baking Co., Inc.

SLO-BAKING MAKES WONDER BREAD DOUBLY DELICIOUS



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Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
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A RUB IN TIME SAVES 9

With a vacuum cleaner at hand—you wouldn't think of sweeping your rugs! This time-saving modern efficiency can now be applied to silver cleaning—the new Wright way.

Simply place your jar of Silver Cream on the shelf just above the sink. Whenever you wash silver, look for the slight tarnish stains that appear daily. One rub . . . your silver glitters—always! Send for free booklet, "Things That Glisten." Address: J. A. Wright & Co., 123 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

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To Introduce

We offer a lovely set of 6 HEAVY SILVER PLATE ICE CREAM SPOONS

Certified value $3.00 *a dozen*

Fashioned in the exclusive, new Carlton pattern by R. Wallace Company, nationally-known New England silversmiths, the spoons that we offer you at this give-away price are of a distinctly different type, a typical ice cream spoon. They will be a beautiful addition to your present silverware, no matter what the pattern is.

YOURS FOR ONLY 50c *and labels from* 6 *cans of* BURNETT'S *Liquid-Mix*

All over the country, from Maine to California, housewives are acclaiming this latest and *best* dessert idea . . . ice cream that you make in your own ice tray. Here's a preparation straight from the home of the best vanilla extract in the world, Joseph Burnett Company in Boston!

Liquid-Mix for making ice cream comes to you in eight delicious and delicate flavors, all prepared with the same Burnett quality as Burnett's Pure Vanilla. Three sherbets, too, to be used with fresh or evaporated milk, or to be used with water to make a refreshing water ice.

Go to your grocer's today, for your Liquid-Mix Labels. This offer for a limited time only!

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR PREFERENCE
1. Please send me the set of six spoons. I enclose six Liquid-Mix labels and 50c.
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Name .....
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Name of my Grocer .....

Listed Stock Quotations •

Stocks Meet Selling and Small Losses Rule Throughout List

• Commodity and Money Markets

Market Irregular On Profit Taking In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Profit-takers today stepped on the stock market's toes and halted the general advance which acquired momentum late Thursday.

A number of issues exhibited resistance to selling. Near the final hour dealings were extremely quiet.

Late Tone Irregular

The late tone was irregular. Transfers were in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 shares.

Consolidated Edison was among the few active shares in favor, getting up a major fraction as a $30,000,000 refunding application was announced. Improvement was also shown by Columbia Gas, Caterpillar Tractor, American Woolen preferred, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Anaconda and Air Reduction.

Corporate bonds were somewhat higher. Commodities and foreign currencies were a bit uneven.

Most brokerage commentators warned against too much bullishness at this time, recalling that the tax bill is still in the heat of a congressional conference battle and that the French financial crisis continues as a perplexing element in international affairs.

Some Bond Prices Rise

Scattered gains of fractions to 2 or more points in domestic corporate issues and foreign loans enlivened the bond market today.

In the foreign list Japan 5½s and 6½s rose around 1 to 2 points on reports from south China that war tension had abated. French 7½s ran up more than 3 points on one sale.

Gainers included American Ice 5s, Gould Coupler 6s, St. Paul 5s and Boston & Maine 5s of 1957, 4¾s of 1961 and the 5s of 1955.

Advances of as much as 3-32 ruled in the U. S. Government shortly before noon. The Treasury 3½s of 1949, the 2¾s of 1945 and the 2½s were among the gainers. The 3¼s of 1944 declined about 3-32. In the government-guaranteed sector Home Owners Loan 2¾ and the 2¼s were slightly lower.

Investment quarters stressed the upswing of $110,000,000 in excess reserves to within striking distance of the $3,000,000,000 mark and said it assured sturdy bond support.

The inclusion in financing programs of some railroad equipment certificates representing new money is seen by bond men as symptomatic of improvement in the rail lien division.

Associates Investment Co. Income Well Above '35

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 12—Net income of the Associates Investment Company, dealers in automobile financing, for the four months ended April 30, 1936, totaled $933,634 after all charges including federal taxes, equal, after allowing for preferred dividends, to $2.15 a share on 400,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with net of $616,427 in the corresponding period of 1935, equal on the same basis to $7.32 a share on 80,000 shares of capital stock then outstanding.

The gross volume of financing handled by the company during the four month's period amounted to $38,982,727 compared with $33,308,350, in the first four months of 1935, a gain of 17 per cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed firm today, operators being encouraged by recent favorable dividend announcements. Transatlantic shares, industrials, oils and home rails moved higher and kaffirs were strong on Cape Town and local buying. Mexican Eagle Oil issues advanced sharply following the dividend announcement.

Paris: Prices closed generally firm in the Bourse although some sections, including coal and industrials, moved irregularly. International shares held firm and French issues strengthened on the Government's announced measures to maintain order in strike districts.

Liverpool: Cotton closed quiet, Bombay buying and scattered speculative support not the strong statistical position net profit-taking.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Reece Button H	M10c	..	July 1	June 15
Singer Mfg Co.	$2.50	..	June 30	June 10
Accumulated				
Bucyrus E 7%pf	$1.75	..	July 1	June 20
Central Maine Pwr Co 7% pf	.87½c	..	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	.75c	..	July 1	June 10
Do $6 pf	.75c	..	July 1	June 10
Initial				
Endicott Johnson 5% pf new	*41 2-3c	..	July 1	June 18
Regular				
Bk of Manhat	.37½c	Q	July 1	June 16
De Voe & Raynolds A	.50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do B	.50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
City Ice & Fuel	.50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Endicott Johnson	.75c	Q	June 30	June 20
Harris Tr & Sav	$2	Q	July 1	June 18
Inter Button - Hole Sew Mach	.20c	Q	July 1	June 16
Reece Button - Hole Mach	.20c	Q	July 1	June 15
Reece Folding Mach Co	.5c	Q	July 1	June 15
Singer Mfg Co.	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 10

Boston Stocks

June 12, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Chg
.20d	Alles & Fish	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
.75	Bigel Sanf	35½	35½	38½	..
5.00	Bos & Albany	133	132½	132½	132
..	Bos Elevated	67	67	67	67
..	Bos & Me pr pf	21½	21½	21½	21
..	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
1.50	Eas G & F pr pf*	73½	73½	73½	74¼
1.00	Edison Elec	160	158½	160	158½
.60a	Employer's Group	23¼	23	23¼	23
..	First Nat Stores	47¾	47⅛	47⅝	46¾
1.00	N E Tel & Tel	124½	124	124	123
1.00	Old Colony RR	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
..	Pocohontas	22	22	22½	21½
..	Quincy Mining	1	1	1	1
.80a	Reece But H*	20½	20½	20⅛	20
.40	Shawmut Assn	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
..	Utah M & T	66c	66c	66c	66c
1.50a	United Shoe M	87⅞	87	87⅞	87⅜
..	Warren Bros	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜

* ex-dividend. a—exclusive of extras. d—paid in 1935.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
September	11.91	11.91	11.91	11.91	-.06
December	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	+.05

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 12	Last June 11
74¾	59	*Acme Steel (3*)	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	65
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼
35¾	17⅜	Adams Millis (¾)	20	19¾	19¾	19¼
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60*)	26⅛	26	26	26
21⅛	11⅛	Advance Rumley	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
66½	58	Air Reduction N (1*)	65¼	67	67¾	66⅛
6¾	2	Airway Elec App	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Cohp (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
30¾	12⅞	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	23¼	22½	22½	22½
39¼	29⅛	Alleghany Steel (1)	30½	30¼	30¼	30
208	15	Allied Chem (6)	199	197⅜	199?⅛	196½
28⅞	23	Allied Mills (1)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
10¼	6¾	Allied Stores	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
80½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82½	81⅞	82	81½
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	46¾	46	46¾	46¼
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
125½	75	Amerada (2)	93½	93	93½	93⅜
63⅛	50	Am Am Ch Del (3)	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (1b)	43½	43	43	43⅛
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	46½	46⅛	46⅛	47½
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	129	128	129	128
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	131⅜	129½	129½	131⅜
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	163¾	163¾	163¾	163½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36⅜	35⅛	35⅛	36½
73¼	57⅜	Am Car & F pf	68¼	67⅛	67⅛	67¾
58⅝	31	Am Chain	49¾	49¾	49¾	50¼
35½	27⅝	Am Chicle (4)	87¼	87⅛	87⅛	88½
32⅝	22½	Am Com Alcohol	22	21¾	21¾	22
24⅞	16¾	Am Crystal Sugar	24	23½	23½	23½
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	96	95½	96	96⅛
5	3½	Am Eucaustic T (h) N	¾	¾	¾	¾
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
37½	25	Am & For Pow 6	34½	32	33	34
18½	12	Am & For Pw 3pf	30½	29½	29½	28¾
8⅝	6¾	Am Hide L	14¼	13¾	13¾	13⅝
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
13¾	9⅜	Am Ice	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
36¼	23⅜	Am International	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜
29⅞	21	Am Locomotive	28	27½	27½	27¾
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (1.80)	24	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
35⅞	27	*Am Mach & Met (¼)	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
13½	7½	Am Metal	29⅛	28½	28½	28⅝
53¾	38⅝	Am Power & Lt	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
43	27¾	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52¾
18¾	6¾	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛	62⅜
34	25⅛	Am Radiator	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2⅞	1⅝	*Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	28	27½	27½	28⅛
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref	79½	78	78	79
38	20½	Am Steel Fdries	31¼	30¼	30¼	31¼
61⅛	48¼	* Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	27½
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52½	52	52½	52⅛
176	149½	Am Tobacco (15)	237⅜	237⅛	237⅝	233¾
88⅛	71⅛	*Am Tel & Tel (9)	168¾	167¼	167½	170⅛
11⅞	9⅜	Am Tobacco B (5)	98	96½	96½	97½
25¼	19⅛	Am Vat W & E	11	10½	10½	10½
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	23⅝	23	23¼	223⅜
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (22g)	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	68¾	66	67½	67
10	4⅛	Am W P pf (h)	1	1	1	1
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½)	6	6	6	6⅛
46	35	Anaconda Wire (½)	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34⅜
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (60)	38¼	38¼	38¼	39¼
50	37	Archer Daniels (1*)	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	39¾
122	119	Archer Dan pf (7)	40¼	40	40	40
73⅜	43¼	Armour Ill	41¾	40½	41¼	41¼
62⅜	47½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	43¾	43	43	43⅝
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	55	54¾	54¾	54¾
22¼	8⅛	Artloom Corp	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	15	15	15	15
86⅞	59	Atchinson T&SF (2e)	17½	17⅛	16⅞	16¾
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	74¾	73	73¼	73¼
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	25⅜	24½	24½	25½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	28⅜	28	28	28
30¼	16½	Atlas Tack (¼)	62	62	62	62¼
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	17	17	17	..
73¼	48⅛	Aviation Corp Del	31½	30½	30⅛	30½
			5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
67⅛	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	19	18½	18½	18⅞
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26½	26	26	26
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	20	14⅜	15¾	15¾
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60*)	16	15¾	15¾	16
18¾	17	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17½	17½	17½	17⅜
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110	110	110	110¼
26	18	*Bearing Cream (½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	28½
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	88½
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	22	21¾	21¾	21
63⅜	45¾	Beth Steel	54⅝	54¾	54¾	54½
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	54⅜	52¾	52¾	54¾
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	167	167	167	167
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½b)	114⅜	113⅜	114⅜	114¼
20¼	14⅜	Blaw Knox (.20b)	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
26¾	16⅞	Bohning Airplane	16¼	16	18	16¼
63⅛	46¼	*Bohn Alum & Br (3)	23¾	22¾	22¾	23⅜
100½	90	Bon Ami A (4*)	49⅞	49¾	49¾	50
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	88	80½	80½	..
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28¾
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	77⅞	77	77	77
69⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	49¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
48½	40¼	Bristol Myers (2*)	53	53	53	..
104	97¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48¾	47½	47¾	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102⅞	102¼	102¼	102⅞
51½	33½	*Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	9	8½	9	8⅞
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	47	46¾	46¾	46⅝
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	10⅞	11	10⅝
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
117	100	Bucyrus E pf (7¾g)	119	118	119	117
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	13⅞	12⅞	13½	13⅞
14	8¾	Budd Wheel	11	10	10½	10⅝
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	106	105	105¾	..
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¼	24	24	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	26½
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25¼	16½	Byers	18⅜	18	18	18¼
74	55½	Byers pf	57	57	57	..
29	22	Byron Jackson (1)	29	27¾	27¾	29
37⅜	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	31½	31½	31½	31¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	33	33	33	32½
16½	10⅞	Canada Dry	15¼	14⅜	14½	15⅛
18½	12⅜	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12½	12½	12⅝
9¾	6¾	Canital Admin	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅝
1⅜	92½	Carrier & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	7
79	54¾	Case Thresh	177	172	172	174¾
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77	75¾	75¾	75⅜
31½	19	Celanese Corp (½b)	24¼	23¼	23¼	23½
35¼	25⅜	Celotex Co	26	25	25	26
58	47¾	Central Aguirre (1½*)	29	29	29	29¼
91¼	54	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55⅝	54½	54½	56¼
102½	80½	Certain-Teed	93¾	93¾	93¾	97
21	19⅞	Certain-Teed pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	93⅜
74½	59	Champion P & F (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
61	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	69¾	69	69	69
6¼	2⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	59¼	58½	58½	59
2⅝	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	..
8¼	4	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
31⅜	25⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6	5¼	5¾	..
2⅞	1½	Chi Mail Order (1½*)	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
25⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
4⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	37⅜	35⅞	37⅜	37⅜
20½	12½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	3	3	3
7⅞	3¼	Chi Pneu Tool	14½	14¼	14½	14
17⅜	8½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
103⅞	85½	Childs Company	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
19⅞	15¼	Chrysler (6)	98¾	96	96	97¾
73⅜	43¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
46⅛	23¾	City Stores	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
70½	48	Clark Equipment (.80)	34½	33	33	33½
127½	124	Cluett Peabody (1)	54	54	54	53½
101⅛	84	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	127	126½	126½	..
20¼	13¼	Coca Cola (2)	100¼	99½	99½	100½
30⅛	19⅜	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14¼	13¾	14	14
24⅜	8⅛	Collins & Aikman (2)	46	45¼	45½	45¾
9⅜	3⅝	Colonial Bea Oil	20½	19¾	20½	20⅛
49	24	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	4⅞	5	5
36⅛	21½	Colo & Southern	27	26	26	25¼
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	33½
102½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	205	195	197	195
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
54⅝	44	Comm2Cred (3)	35½	35	35	36
82¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	63¾	63	63	63¾
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	68¼	68	68½	68¾
24⅜	15⅞	Comm Solvents (.60)	108	107½	107½	..
9¾	6¼	Comwlth & So	16¾	16	16	16
82	59¼	Cmwlth & S pf (3)	31¼	31¼	31½	31¼
44½	32⅝	Cngleum Natrn (1.60)	68½	68¼	68¼	68½
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	33½	33½	33½	33⅞
20	10	Conn Rv & Lt	19	19	19	19
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
38⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	..
102	97¾	Consol Ed NY pf2(5)	35¼	34½	34¾	34⅜
61⅜	37⅛	Consol Laundries	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (xb)	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
13⅜	3⅜	Consol Textile (h)	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
36⅛	15¾	Container n	½	½	½	½
19¼	10⅜	Cont Baking A	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
23	14¾	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	78⅜	77½	77½	78¼
24⅝	18	*Cont Dia Fibre (22)	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	20½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20*)	40	40	40	39½
4	2½	Cont Motors	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
38½	28½	Cont Oil (1)	30	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	59¾
80⅜	68½	Corn Products (3)	80¼	79¾	79⅞	80⅜
377⅛	314	Coty	47¾	45¾	47⅜	..
27¼	15⅜	Cream of Wheat (2)	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
63¾	43⅜	*Crosley Radio ½b)	25½	24⅞	25⅛	25¼
10⅜	7¼	Crown Cork & S (1)	58½	57½	57½	57¼
31	28	Crown Zeller vtc	8	7¾	7¾	8
27⅛	11½	Crucible Steel	32	32	32	..
14¼	6½	Cuba Co	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug	11	10½	10½	11
24¼	16⅞	Cuban Am Sug pf	95	94	95	..
104	99½	Curtis Publishing	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼
9¼	4⅜	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103	103	103	103
21⅛	10⅛	Curtiss-Wright	57⅜	57¼	57¾	57⅜
65	43¼	Curtiss-Wright A	15¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝
		Cutler Hammer (1*)	53½	53	53	52½
89¼	52	Deere & Co	80¼	78¾	78¾	79¾
31	27	Deere & Co (.35g)	29¾	29½	29½	..
26	19½	Deisel W G (1*)	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41⅝	40	40	41⅜
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17½	16⅝	16⅜	17
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6	6	6	6¼
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	142	141½	142	141
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Corp Seag	21¼	20⅞	21½	21
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	59¾	58¼	58¼	59½
117⅜	72	Dominion Stores	9	9	9	..
75¾	56⅜	Douglas A	59⅛	57⅜	57⅞	58½
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.90*)	147½	145¾	145¾	146⅞
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5*)	164	164	164	164½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32&	32¾	33
9¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	7½	7½	7½	..
44⅜	30¾	*Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅜	35¾	35¾	..
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
18⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	16½	15¾	15¾	..
68⅞	29¼	El Pwr&L 6% pf	71½	66⅜	67⅛	67¼
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	72¾	71½	72	72¼
55¼	44¾	Elec Sto Battery (2*)	47	46	45	46½
71⅞	17⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	69	62½	62½	..
15⅜	7½	Endicott John (3)	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
81	55	Engineers Pub S (n)	65½	65½	65½	..
77	48	Engineers PS 6pf	15	15	15	15
7⅜	5¼	Engineers PS wr	82½	82	82½	..
17⅜	11	*Equitable Off Blg (.10b)	80	77	80	75
27¾	16	Erie RR	6¼	6	6	6¼
15⅜	12	Erie RR 1pf	13	12½	13	12¾
40⅞	29	*Evans Vacuum (.80)	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20
		Evans Products (1)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
			31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞
53⅜	29⅝	Fairbanks Co	27⅜	23½	23¾	23⅝
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
53⅜	34⅜	Fairbanks Morse	49¾	49¼	49¼	49⅝
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	37⅜	37½	37½	37⅝
28⅞	18⅝	Ill Central	22¼	21½	21¾	22⅛
70	58	Ill Central LL (4)	65	64½	65	65
34⅝	18	Indus Rayon (1.60)	27⅞	27½	27¼	27½
114¼	90	Inland Steel (3)	97	96⅞	97	96½
13⅜	6⅛	Inspiration Cop	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
21⅝	11⅛	Insuranshare Ctf (.18)	5½	5⅛	5¼	5¼
51½	29⅝	Interboro R T (h)	12½	11¾	12	12⅛
15⅜	9⅞	Intercon Rub	3⅛	3	3	3
5⅞	3	Interlake Iron	26	26	26	26
41	25	Int Agr Corp	1711⅛	171¼	171¼	170
59¾	36⅜	Int Agr ppf	48⅛	47½	47⅝	48
89½	86⅝	Int Business M (6*)	90¾	88	88¾	89⅝
5½	4½	Int Cement (1½)	8	8	8	8
43¾	34⅛	Int Harvester (1.20)	119	119	119	119
27⅞	16⅜	Int Hydrotype	65¾	64	64	64
43¼	31⅝	Int Merc Marine	3	3	3	3
12¼	5⅜	Int Nickel (1.20)	48	47½	47½	47½
107	20½	Int Pap&Pow C	2½	2½	2½	2½
66	22⅜	Int Pap&P pf	30½	29½	29⅝	30
		Int Pr Ink pf (6)	109¾	109½	109½	110
		Int Rys Cen Am	8	7	7	7
		Int Rys C A pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
		Int Tel & Tel	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14¼
		Interstate Dept S	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
77½	58½	Jewel Tea (4)	129	128	128	128
90½	75½	Johns Manville (2)	98¼	95	97	97
		Jones & L'lin pf	78½	78½	78½	78½
26	13	Kan C South	21½	20¾	20¾	21¾
39	19¼	Kan C South pf	34	34	34	34½
22⅜	27	Kaufmann D St (1)	22⅝	22½	22½	22¼
33¼	27	Kayser, J & Co (¾b)	28	20	28	28
28¾	20	Kelsey Hayes W A	22½	22	22	22¾
24¾	18	Kelsey Hayes W B	19	19	19	19½
25⅝	14¾	Kelvinator Corp (1½*)	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
41⅝	28¼	Kennecott Cop (1.20)	39	38½	38⅝	38⅞
19⅞	17¾	Keystone Stl & W	43	30	30	30
25½	20½	Kinney pf	31½	31½	31½	31½
72½	66	Kresge (1)	24	23½	23½	23¾
28	22⅜	Kress Co (1*)	69	69	69	..
		Kroger Groc & B (1.60)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
26¾	19½	Lambert Co (2)	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼
12⅞	6¾	Lee

Business and Industry • # Living Cost Rise in Japan Seen Result of National Program • Commerce and Finance

Federal Decreed Dividend Plan Is Opposed by Sloan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12 — The growth of American business would be adversely affected by any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to prescribe by law what part of a corporation's profits is desirable to distribute among stockholders, declared Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, in a letter to stockholders which accompanied the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra dividend of 75 cents a share.

General Motors always tried to establish its dividend rate at as high a level as could be maintained after considering earnings, future trend of business and the financial position of the corporation, Mr. Sloan said. But, he continued, it would be impracticable to attempt to decree by law what proportion of the earnings must be disbursed.

Hits Interference

"The rise of American business," Mr. Sloan said, "has been characterized by modest beginnings, developing through the process of evolution into important enterprises, largely through the employment of accumulated profits by aggressive and intelligent management. To interfere with such a logical and sound evolution would be little short of a catastrophe."

Mr. Sloan asserted that the corporation's report for last year showed that dividend disbursements over the six-year period ended with 1935 were equivalent to 98.7 per cent of the total earnings available for that period. Further, dividend disbursements during the ten-year period ended last year represented 76.8 per cent of the total earnings available.

"The desirability of permitting the profits of business in whatever form it may be organized, to flow into the active channels of commerce to the maximum possible degree cannot be overestimated," he declared. "General Motors has frequently in past years commented upon the fact, in its communications to the stockholders, that it recognized and gave weight to the increase of purchasing power which results from a broader distribution of profits to the ultimate consumer. Therefore, in principle, it subscribes to the theory of the maximum desirable distribution.

Not Practical

"But however sound the theory may be, it is quite a different matter to provide for its practical application. To definite by law what is desirable is practically impossible. Law must be specific, and the many varied and unusual circumstances which constantly arise, in dealing with such problems, can be evaluated intelligently only on an individual basis with all the facts available, and even then only by those familiar with the conditions, both current and prospective."

General Motors has 325,150 holders of common stock, and the remaining 20,115 were holders of the preferred stock.

Upturn of 0.4 P. C. In Cost of Living For Month of May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Cost of living of wage earners increased 0.4 per cent from April to May, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The rise was due to substantial increases in food prices and rents. Clothing prices, coal prices and the cost of sundries, on the other hand, declined. Living costs in May of this year were 2.1 per cent higher than in May of last year, 18.3 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but 14.5 per cent lower than in May, 1929.

Rents rose 1.6 per cent from April to May, bringing them 10.8 per cent above their level of May, 1935, 23.0 per cent above that of January, 1934, the low point, but still 16.3 per cent below that of May, 1929.

Clothing prices as a whole declined 0.3 per cent from April to May, women's clothing prices fell off 0.7 per cent, and men's clothing prices 0.1 per cent. Clothing prices in May of this year were 1.9 per cent lower than in May of last year and 25.1 per cent lower than in May, 1929, but 21.3 per cent higher than in April, 1933.

Coal prices decreased seasonally, 3.4 per cent from April to May, but they were 2.6 per cent higher than in May, 1935. Since May, 1929, they have declined 6.8 per cent.

The cost of **sundries** declined slightly, 0.1 per cent from April to May, because of a small decrease in the prices of house furnishings. The cost of sundries, however, was 1.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and 4.8 per cent higher than in April, 1933, but 4.8 per cent lower than in May, 1929.

Salmon Packing Industry Outlook Very Favorable

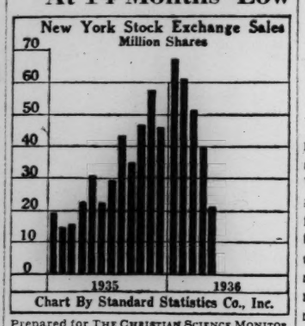
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12—A continuation of the present favorable outlook for the salmon packing industry is indicated, according to Mr. Archie W. Shiels, president of the Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., one of the leading salmon canning concerns.

This summer's catch should be successful, he also pointed out. The five-year cyclical nature of salmon runs is one of the factors presaging a productive season, and inasmuch as 1931 was a year of comparatively heavy production and sale, the current season should yield a good catch of prime salmon.

Another favorable factor is the reopening of the Bristol Bay fishing grounds in Alaska on July 5. Bristol Bay, which was partially closed to commercial fishing in 1935, is one of the most prolific areas in Alaska, and the source of more than 65 per cent of the red salmon pack which commands premium prices.

N. Y. S. E. May Sales At 14 Months' Low



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOLUME of trading on the New York Stock Exchange last month was the smallest in over a year. Turnover has been declining since January, and May's inactivity can be only partially attributed to the more stringent margin requirements.

Last month's market clearly reflects diminution of selling, so that both sides were brought more nearly into balance, with neither operating aggressively.

Gold Loss in Eleven Weeks $671,000,000 By Bank of France

PARIS, June 12 (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, in francs:

Gold	decreased	1,500,000,000
Bills dis'ted at home	increased	52,000,000
Sight bal. abroad	increased	452,000,000
Bills bought abroad	decreased	3,000,000
Advances	increased	147,000,000
Current accounts	decreased	694,000,000
Circulation	increased	257,000,000
Loans on gov. coll.	increased	221,000,000

With the foregoing changes, the latest statement of the Bank of France, which covers its actual position at the end of last week, compared as follows with reports for previous weeks, in millions of francs:

	June11 1936	June4 1936	May28 1936	June12 1935
Gold	55,521	57,021	57,459	70,725
Sight bal abroad	593	141	18	72
Bills dis. at home	19,447	19,395	17,943	8,352
Bills bght abrd	1,269	1,272	1,272	950
Circulation	84,962	84,705	83,337	82,124

The ratio of gold reserve to note circulation and deposit liabilities is 59.68 per cent, against 61.01 a week ago, 62.33 a month ago and 73.54 a year ago. The legal minimum is 35 per cent. The high record, 80.87, was reported on Dec. 20, 1934.

The bank in eleven weeks has lost 10,179,000,000 francs, or $671,800,000 from its gold reserves. The largest holdings of gold this year were 66,417,000,000 francs, on Jan. 23; present holdings are the smallest. In 1935 the bank's largest gold reserve was 82,634,669,000 francs, on April 4; the smallest 65,904,918,000 on Dec. 17. The record high level was 83,359,066,000 francs, on Dec. 8, 1932.

Bills discounted were at a high record in the above report; the lowest total in 1936 was 8,820,227,000, reported on Jan. 17. Highest in 1935 was 11,217,774,000, on Nov. 29; lowest 3,245,148,000 on Jan. 1.

The official discount rate remains at 6 per cent, to which it was raised on May 6 from 5 per cent, which had been the rate since March 28, when it was raised from 3½ per cent.

Brokers' Loans Off $61,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,115,000,000 for the week ended June 10, a decrease of $61,000,000 for the week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $864,000,000.

Distribution for the week and the previous week compares:

	This Week	Previous Wk.
In N. York City	$1,042,000,000	$1,103,000,000
Outside NY City	73,000,000	73,000,000
Outside NY City	73,000,000	73,000,000

Retail Advertising Gains 5.9 P. C. Over '35 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 12—Retail advertising in newspapers of 65 major cities during the week ended May 30, 1936, totaled 15,795,346 lines or 5.9 per cent greater than the 14,902,287 lines carried during the corresponding period of 1935, Advertising Age reported.

For the year to date, retail linage in reporting cities has totaled 360,879,974 lines, compared with 348,784,059 lines during the like period of 1935. This is a gain of 12,095,915 lines, or 3.5 per cent.

J. C. Penney May Sales Break Previous Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—May sales of the J. C. Penney Company made a new high record for the corresponding periods in the company's history. Sales amounted to $20,639,830, compared with $16,976,709 in May last year, an increase of 21.6 per cent.

For the first five months of 1936 sales aggregated $84,341,573, or 12.4 per cent more than the $75,045,035 reported for the corresponding period the year before, also a record for the period.

Consumption of Domestic Copper Highest Since '31

NEW YORK, June 12—Consumption of domestic copper in 1935 increased 21 per cent above the year before, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Last year's total of 567,000 tons, compared with 467,000 tons in 1934, and was the highest since 1931, when consumption totaled 650,000 tons.

The largest increase in use was by the automobile industry, which consumed 90,000 tons last year, the best since 1929, when 138,200 tons were consumed.

Activity in Wool Goods Fair, With Prices Steadier

NEW YORK, June 12—Wool goods markets showed moderate activity during the week, says the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. A fair amount of re-orders was received on fall lines of men's wear suiting and topcoatings, while some mills did a quiet business on spring lines of men's wear fabrics. Spring lines will not be opened formally until next month, but already some of the larger clothing manufacturers are laying down orders covering their needs for several months ahead.

"Prices on fall goods during the week were mostly steady, but there were reports of some 'inside' business at lower prices," says the Exchange Service. "These prices, however, were quickly withdrawn after several mills had booked enough orders to keep machinery operating on two shifts for the next two to three months.

"Stiffening of yarn and wool values was reflected in steadier cloth quotations at the end of the week, and moderate advances are looked for when spring lines are officially priced early next month. Spot business in men's wear consisted mostly of tropical worsteds, flannels, and woolens suitable for sports jackets.

"Business in women's wear registered moderate gains, as makers of cloaks and suits opened lines for the fall season. A number of mills did a satisfactory business on coatings, while others booked a fair volume on dress goods. The real upturn in women's wear sales is expected to take place late this month, when retailers are expected to lay down bona fide orders and give manufacturers an idea as to the type of fabrics and garments that will sell in volume in the fall months. Worsted yarns markets during the week were more active and prices were firmer. Knitters increased purchases, and weavers were in the market for small fill-in lots.

"Business in clothing at retail during the week varied with the temperatures. A number of stores moved large stocks of tropical and white worsted suits, flannel trousers, wool swim suits, golf stockings, and knickers. Most retailers look for a sharp upturn in sales later in the month when business begins to feel the effects of distribution of the bonus money. In some cities where credits were granted to recipients of the bonus, this business has already been discounted."

Keeshin Rail-Truck Contracts Seen Making Freight History

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—The free store-door pickup and delivery systems inaugurated by the southwestern and western railroads on Jan. 18 and recently proposed by the leading eastern railroads are only one phase in a rapid development of revolutionary new relationships between the railroads and the highway trucking business. These include the swift integration of large interstate highway trucking systems, and the probably early extension of the practice of ferrying truck trailers on railroad flatcars, inaugurated two years ago on the Rock Island, to an area reaching from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rocky Mountains.

Next Monday the Chicago Great Western plans to inaugurate an arrangement with the Keeshin trucking interests to move the latter's trucks over the rail to Twin Cities, while the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to take the revolutionary step of making joint tariffs with this same concern.

The passage of the Motor Carriers Act last August, promised by the President-elect in 1932, has coincided with a rapid speeding up of the consolidation process in the trucking business. Until recently the trucking business has been formless and unorganized, far more so than the air transport business 10 years ago. It has over 200,000 independent operators, over 85 per cent of whom own only one truck. A year ago the largest trucking operator in the country owned only 200 tractors and 300 trailers.

Consolidations Growing

This operator, John L. Keeshin, of Chicago, began business about the time of the war with one truck. He developed it by the process of plowing in earnings, to 25 trucks in 1920, 50 in 1925 and 100 in 1930. A deal with Lehman Brothers last summer put the latter's cash and Keeshin's ability into a 50-50-owned Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc. This was followed by a rapid expansion program, in which little and big truck lines were picked up until a network of lines was established connecting New York, Pittsburgh, Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis-St. Paul, probably grossing about $4,500,000 a year.

The advantages of consolidation or co-operation among systems are very large. D. G. Arnstein, one of the three directors of Keeshin Transcontinental, testifying last month before the ICC on a plea for permission to Keeshin to buy Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc., a large New England trucking firm, pointed out that Keeshin could buy trailers for as low as $1080, through quantity purchases, while Seaboard might have to pay twice as much. Moreover, after consolidation a large proportion of the trailer freight need not be rehandled between lines, transshipment merely consisting in the transfer of the loaded trailer from one tractor to another.

Scarcity Value of Franchises

The growth of regulation, state as well as federal, has tended to choke off the earlier mushroom growth of new truck services. It is now far harder to get a certificate of public convenience as a common carrier from a state regulatory body than it is to scrape together the cash to go into business. One of the most important parts of the federal Motor Carrier Act is the so-called "grandfather clause" under which those trucking lines in operation for three years previous to June 1, 1935, automatically obtain certificates from the motor carriers' division of the ICC whereas those who would now start a new interstate line must convince the commission that such enterprise is in the public interest. Hence franchises are rapidly coming to have a scarcity value, as in the early days of the railroad and utility business, and often constitute the most valuable asset of a small concern in the eyes of a larger potential buyer.

The most radical mechanical innovation yet tried in the co-ordination of rail and truck transport has been the ferrying of truck trailers on railroad flatcars. Under the pickup and delivery service recently inaugurated by southwestern and western railroads, the road gets the business and usually hires the trucking on either end. But under the trailer - flatcar arrangement as worked out to date, the trucking company gets the business and hires the flatcar. So far only about 12 or 15 trailers a day have been so conveyed. Keeshin assembles the shipments in Chicago and hauls its loaded trailers up on Rock Island flatcars. It then pays the road a fixed sum per trailer regardless of the nature of the shipments, to ferry them 180 miles to certain points in Iowa, where Keeshin tractors pull them off and take them over the road to destination. It is said that Keeshin estimates the 10 cents a mile rail charge saves 11 cents a mile highway costs.

Carriers' Pride Hurt

Chicago Great Western undertook a similar operation between Chicago and Twin Cities, but with a very different financial arrangement, consisting of a joint tariff. The financial arrangement was found objectionable by the commission, however, and the project was dropped. However, an arrangement similar to that of the Rock Island has now been agreed upon with Keeshin, to start next Monday, the road to get $42.50 per trailer, or $85 per flat car for the trip. Fourteen other interstate trucking companies are planning to take advantage of the same arrangement with Great Western within 30 days after Keeshin's trailers start riding.

Although this arrangement might appeal to the railroads' pocketbooks, it is said to hurt their pride to have their competitors not only take the business from them, but then hire the rails to carry it. They prefer to get the business and hire the trucks. There was considerable alarm, however, among railroad men when Baltimore & Ohio announced in March that it was going to hire Keeshin to handle or subcontract the trucking work on the less-than-carload pickup and delivery tariff to be inaugurated on April 1 (since suspended). It was feared that the interlock might ultimately come to mean that all freight picked up by Keeshin for rail movement might be diverted to the B. & O.—a threat to B. & O.'s competitors in view of the rapid growth of Keeshin.

Joint Tariffs Offered

Even greater, however, was the consternation when it was announced on May 9 that Baltimore & Ohio, plus three of its subsidiaries and the Rock Island and the Great Western would make joint tariffs with Keeshin for trailer-flatcar shipment over all six lines. This arrangement is quite different from the above-mentioned Rock Island and Great Western ferry service in that the business belongs jointly to the railroad and the truckman, the railroad making a joint tariff with the truck just as with other railroads. This is now permitted by the Motor Carriers' Act, but it defies the ruling of the ICC which forbade the Great Western to put through such a deal. Other roads objected through the Association of American Railroads to the former proposal and are expected to object to this one when it comes up before the commission for approval.

Meanwhile, B. & O. is going ahead preparing terminal arrangements with Keeshin. It will be remembered that it was the Baltimore & Ohio which inaugurated the 2-cent rail fare in eastern territory against the opposition of the other eastern carriers who wished to fight the commission's 2-cent ruling in the courts. Wall Street wonders if Mr. Willard's road will again lead the way for the eastern roads against their will. However, some of the roads like Central and Pennsylvania, are not expected to follow suit even if it proves impossible to restrain B. & O., because they already operate container cars, which enables shippers to load in steel boxes which are trucked intact onto flat cars and off at destination.

Rail - truck developments are rapidly gaining Wall Street attention. Although the Lehman Brothers-Keeshin tieup is apparently the only one of its kind so far, Wall Street money is looking for opportunities to get into the trucking business while the getting is good and the consolidation era is still on.

The World's Business

The Money Plank—Sound vs. Stable Money —A Vague Pledge at Cleveland

By H. B. E.

RADIO commentators yesterday interpreted the day-long conflict over the money plank at Cleveland as one between sound money and stable money advocates. The plank, when it reached the convention, came out for both sound and stable money. So all the labor which had been expended in whiling away the wait by explaining the incompatibility between the two was wasted!

Money to be sound and stable must retain the confidence of the people using it. And to retain confidence in money you must feel that, as it lies in your pocket, it is not losing *purchasing power*. This is the main attribute of money—its purchasing power. What has weight to do with it? In some countries, a good deal. For instance, a Chinese is very particular about the weight of money. The Chinese prefer coin to paper money because paper money is liable to depreciate in purchasing power overnight. And they prefer that that coin should have a bullion value approximating its face value. For coin worth its weight in metal is to them far more trustworthy than their local governments' promises to pay as engraved on paper. It is the weight, they feel, that *insures* the purchasing power to the Chinese. But the American housewife would not understand the problem as presented to her in these terms. She is as primarily interested in the purchasing power of the currency as the Chinese. But, she would ask, what has its weight to do with it? The weight of the dollar has become an unreal and incomprehensible problem because housewives use paper money and checks in preference to coin. And when they do use coins they are "token" coins; i. e., they are not worth their weight in metal. This exemplifies faith in government, as a paper dollar is intrinsically worth only a few cents. Why this faith? Because the American people feel that the Government will not dilute the purchasing power of the dollar either by recklessly printing dollars to pay its bills or selling its promises to foot its bills instead of raising the means to pay them out of taxation. In the long run there is little to choose between the two in effect upon the currency. Both dilute its purchasing power. Both are inflationary.

As I say, there is sufficient faith in government that this cannot happen here. But the fact remains that the Roosevelt Administration *is* adjusting its budget by selling its promises to pay in such number that for every $2 of expenditures only $1 comes in from revenue. Not since 1930 has the budget been balanced. The first requisite to a "sound" and "stable" currency, in the ordinary meaning of those words, is therefore a balanced budget. This is exactly what the Republican platform says.

But "soundness" with a view to the preservation of "stability," according to the plank writers, can be insured only by *fixing* the weight of the dollar *in gold*. First as to gold. It is true that the platform did not mention gold. Probably this is the first time in the history of Republican platforms that the word has been left out. Why? Doubtless because any mention of gold without adding silver would have enraged the "lion of Idaho" and all his fellow Bryanites of the West. In regard to the currency the West is Bryanite before it is Democratic or Republican. Republican platform-makers got around the difficulty by leaving out references to either metal. But that they meant a currency on the gold standard is apparent in that opposition to any further devaluation is formally pledged. And Governor Landon underlined the implication of a gold currency by so interpreting it.

The fixing of the weight is also pledged by implication in this opposition to any further devaluation. Here is where Senator Borah lost out. No doubt he wrote (or others wrote his ideas into) the planks on monopoly and foreign affairs, but his influence on the money plank was only partial. For Senator Borah does not want any *fixing* of the weight of the dollar in gold. He requires the retention of flexibility — not, of course, in the President's hands, but in those of Congress. His interpretation of "stability" lies in keeping *weight* unfixed so that *purchasing power* might be controlled. This is authentic western populism.

In this respect Governor Landon is less Western and more Eastern in his ideology than the Idahoan. In his interpretation he would insure "soundness" by making the currency convertible into gold. Presumably he means, with Mr. Hoover, a currency convertible into gold for domestic use as well as for international payments. The significance of this is obvious. In Mr. Keynes's language, it "straps down the Minister of Finance," as a reckless budgetary policy would simply result in a flight of confidence from currency to gold, i. e., hoarding. But Governor Landon goes along with Senator Borah to the extent of agreeing to the postponement of convertibility "until and unless it can be done without penalizing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products and other raw materials." This makes the pledge meaningless. It can satisfy neither the unequivocal Mr. Hoover nor (wholly) Mr. Borah.

Sound money as to weight and stable money as to purchasing power can be made compatible. But only by the world in common. It is satisfactory to note that the Republicans endorsed a currency understanding among the nations. Isolationist in everything else, they stood up for a world monetary agreement. This would be expressed by fixing in common the weights of the currencies of the civilized world. It would be the subsequent endeavor of the central banks of those nations to maintain the purchasing power of the common standard and, through this, of the currencies tied to it.

Drive for Cheap Money and Higher Taxes On in Japan

TOKYO — The new Japanese Finance Minister, Dr. Eiichi Baba, has inaugurated a drive for cheap money. Measures designed to establish lower rates of interest have been adopted in quick succession. The Bank of Japan suspended sales of government bonds and cut down all its official interest and rediscount rates by about 10 per cent, bringing them to the lowest point for commercial bills in Japanese financial history.

As a general rule money has been more expensive in Japan than in western countries; and the present rediscount rate of 3.2 per cent per annum is still higher than the rate in America and Great Britain, Switzerland and the Netherlands. About the same time the Government announced a plan for refunding 5 per cent national bonds at the lower rate of 3½ per cent. The lowering of rates by the Bank of Japan was the signal for a similar step by commercial and agricultural banks throughout the country.

Dr. Baba is endeavoring to realize two objectives by means of his drive for cheap money. He hopes to save the state and the still more hard-pressed provincial finances some of the money that is now being paid to bondholders. And he believes that a lowering of interest rates will stimulate brisk industrial revival. Finally, he is convinced that easier credit conditions will help to solve Japan's acute problem of agrarian distress.

Some Saving of Interest

Some saving of interest is doubtless feasible under the new system of artificially promoting cheap money. It is still too soon to judge how far this system will relieve the peasants. But, if one is to judge from the early stock market reactions, there is little prospect that the lowering of interest rates will result in a boom of sizable proportions, such as might have been expected under more normal conditions.

Economic and financial conditions today are far from normal. The immediate panic which caused many prominent business men to go into hiding at the time of the Feb. 26 revolt has worn off. But an atmosphere of uncertainty as to what measures the Government proposes to adopt in such matters as taxation increase, and state control of industry (there have been rumors of the application of definitely state socialistic methods to the electrical, fertilizer, sugar and machine-manufacturing industries) persists. Until this is dispelled and the concrete financial plans of the Cabinet become clear there is little disposition to invest heavily in industry.

Not only the venerable former Finance Minister, Korekiyo Takahashi, but his program of economy and gradual retrenchment must be numbered among the victims of the Feb. 26 outbreak. Addressing the recent session of the Diet, Dr. Baba spoke of "the need for new appropriations." He intimated that higher state expenditures would have to be expected for several years and declared that both higher taxes and increased bond issues would be necessary in order to raise the required funds.

Tax to Affect All

Judging from preliminary press reports, Japan's tax increases will affect all classes of people. Inheritance and income taxes will be increased, the exemption from income tax being lowered from 1200 yen (about 340 dollars) to 800 yen. Excise taxes on articles of broad consumption, such as sugar, textiles, matches, beer, gasoline, etc. will be increased and, in some cases, imposed for the first time. Some officials of the Ministry of Finance believe that, with stricter enforcement, additional revenue can be squeezed out of existing taxes.

Levies on articles of general use and on small salaries mean a higher cost of living and may be the signal for general demands for higher wages and salaries, as the majority of the Japanese people now enjoy a standard of living so modest that it could scarcely be reduced without provoking serious social discontent. Higher wage and salary payments, in turn, may lead to a further rise in prices, replacing the steady level of Japanese internal costs, prices and wages with an upward spiral with inflationary possibilities.

Dr. Baba's financial plans have been subjected to sharp criticism in the Diet, one member bluntly stating that he did not enjoy the confidence possessed by his murdered predecessor. A spokesman for the farmers predicted that heavy bond issues would absorb most of the nation's free capital, leaving the farmers, proverbially hungry for cheap credit, in a worse position than ever.

Little Choice in Policies

It is doubtful, however, whether the new Finance Minister had much choice as to his policies. Increased appropriations was one of the first conditions of the army's support for the Hirota Cabinet. The navy could not be slighted and the pressure for financial relief for farmers and small business men was also strong.

Ever since 1931 the Japanese Government has been living beyond its means, covering, on the average, about a third of its budget, by means of bond issues. Under Takahashi's technically skillful management, internal prices remained stable, and the yen, after heavy depreciation, was anchored to the British pound.

A positive boom in the export trade and the munition industry was offset by depression in the rural communities and among small business men. While Takahashi was willing to put a considerable strain on the state credit by making large annual bond issues he opposed tax increases and artificial cheapening of money. Now Dr. Baba, under the pressure of the army and navy for larger appropriations, has launched out on a financial program in which the main items are a still more rapid rolling up of the state debt, an aggressive campaign for cheap money and higher taxes. The effects of this policy on Japanese economy can scarcely fail to be interesting.

Auto Magnate

E. L. Cord
Re-elected to Head Cord Corporation

E. L. Cord Again Takes Presidency Of Auto Concern

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—E. L. Cord returned to the head of the Cord Corporation, which has widespread interests in the automobile, aviation and shipbuilding fields. As a result the financial district here buzzed with speculation as to his plans.

A brief announcement from the Cord management told of the young executive's official acquisition of the post he relinquished two years ago when he took his family to Europe because of kidnapping threats against his children.

L. B. Manning, president of the Cord Company for the last two years, said Mr. Cord had succeeded him as president and that he (Mr. Manning) had succeeded Mr. Cord as chairman of the board of the aviation corporation, an important unit of the Cord interests.

Mr. Manning announced also that H. T. Ames had resigned as vice-president and a director of the Auburn Automobile Company, another Cord unit, to occupy the same posts with the Cord Corporation. Harold Knodolf has been elected vice-president and secretary of the aviation corporation and L. K. Grant treasurer of the Cord Corporation.

Recently Auburn directors elected A. H. McGinnis a vice-president and director to succeed Mr. Ames, R. S. Wiley was appointed general sales director for Cord and Auburn cars and L. R. Jones was named chief engineer.

Balanced Budget Not Possible Now, Says Royall Cabell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 12—It is impossible to balance the budget now because no politician can be re-elected on a platform which honestly seeks to pay the huge governmental debts, declared Royall E. Cabell, Internal Revenue Commissioner under the Taft Administration, before the bankers' section of the National Association of Credit Men in conference here.

Government income would be raised to $7,000,000,000 a year if the Government would increase all taxes, including a universal 8 per cent sales tax to reach those who think they pay no taxes, Mr. Cabell continued. He estimated total government cost, federal, state and local, at $18,000,000,000 this year, or a sum in excess of one third of the total national income.

Mr. Cabell said that the withdrawal of that sum from production and its application to the government debt would produce a balanced budget. The public, he added, would not become tax conscious until everyone was made to bear the burden.

He expects that the totalitarian state will replace our present form of government when the debt burden becomes too heavy and the shock is too great for democracy to withstand.

The enormous number of government employees, plus business concerns benefiting from government spending, has caused the party in power to accept the philosophy that the "nation can borrow itself out of debt and squander itself into prosperity," he added.

B. C. Mineral Production Increases 15 P. C. in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C., June 12—The mining industry of British Columbia produced minerals worth $48,821,239 in the last year, according to the annual report of the Provincial Mines Department, released here by G. S. Pearson, Minister of Mines. This was an advance of $6,515,942, or 15.4 per cent, over the figure of $42,305,297 for 1934, Mr. Pearson said.

The output of the industry in the present year should largely exceed the 1935 figure. Gold continues to lead all metals in value of production. Last year the gold output was worth $13,747,994, as against $10,965,416 in 1934.

Royal Dutch Co. Net Income Rises During Year 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—A net income of 54,279,189 florins, or $36,692,732, is reported by the Royal Dutch Company for the year 1935, after expenses, taxes, interest and other charges.

This was equal to 10.76 per cent on 503,624,000 florins of ordinary stock after dividends on its 4 per cent preferred stock. It compares with 38,131,575 florins, equivalent to $25,776,944, or 7.56 per cent on the ordinary stock in 1934. A florin equals 67.60 cents.

Saying that 1935 might be said to have shown some economic improvement over the preceding years, Sir Henri Deterding, general managing director, stressed in his report the political unrest and the restrictions placed on international trade by many nations.

Business Heeds Peace

"Our business is greatly in need," Sir Henri wrote, "of a peaceful and particularly an industrious world in which as few obstacles as possible are placed in the way of commerce, where stable conditions obtain as to currencies and taxation, and where each country is not only out for its own interests but where the conviction becomes established that welfare can be produced only by sound international co-operation.

"Unfortunately, a great deal is still lacking to fulfill these conditions. We may point to a typical present-day obstacle to commerce—the numerous clearing agreements.

"It is clear that as long as trade is hampered by such agreements and the value of the currency is arbitrarily fixed by the authorities at a level independent of that which would be accorded to it in the open market, the prices of commodities are fictitious and not in keeping with their real world market values."

Production Rises

The company's crude oil production last year rose principally in Mexico, Venezuela, North America and Iraq. The report stated that Mexico's output was increased by development of the Poza Rica field. Crude oil production of the Royal Dutch companies, in metric tons, in various parts of the world in 1935 and 1934 follows (a metric ton of 2,204 pounds is equivalent to about 7¾ barrels of oil):

Netherlands E. Indies	4,271,401	4,478,706
Sarawak	261,188	285,834
Seria (Brunei)	467,834	387,972
Egypt	176,436	214,671
Roumania	1,540,117	1,701,054
Mexico	3,148,456	2,451,478
Venezuela:		
Caribbean	2,275,696	2,212,362
V. O. C.	5,496,557	5,228,763
Colon	697,194	727,435
Trinidad	191,204	148,933
United States:		
(Shell Petr. Corp.)	3,799,120	3,256,829
(Shell Oil Comp.)	3,041,240	2,292,203
Argentina	453,975	476,915
Iraq	799,501	214,857
Total	26,620,019	24,078,012

Banks Show No Gain In Research Since 1900, Says Economist

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 12 (AP)—J. H. Riddle, New York banking economist, told the Massachusetts Bankers' Association in convention here today that "'so far as research is concerned, banking is today in about the same position industry was in 1900."

"The failure of some 14,000 banks since 1929 is an indication of the inability of the banking structure to protect itself against economic catastrophe," he said.

"The issue before each banker is recognition of the dependence of every bank upon the soundness of the entire credit structure."

Chevrolet Saies Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 12 — Chevrolet dealers rounded out the greatest three months in the history of the Chevrolet Motor Company by delivering 129,816 new cars and trucks in May, W. E. Holler, vice-president and general sales manager, announced today.

May sales were the highest on record, exceeding those for the highest previous May, that of 1928, by 7379 units. The company's sales in April established an all-time high for any month of any year, and the totals for March and for May approached that high point so closely as to concentrate within the past 90 days all three of Chevrolet's biggest months.

Total sales for the three-month period were 389,556 units, bringing the total for the year to date, from Jan. 1, to 535,634. May used car sales by Chevrolet dealers set an all-time high of 229,223 units, Mr. Holler announced, resulting in a substantial decline in the stocks on hand and contributing to the outlook for heavy new unit volume in June.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY, BOSTON

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 103

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable June 30, 1936, to preferred stockholders of record June 27. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, *Treasurer*.

Robert Douglas & Company

Certified Public Accountants

1 Federal Street, Boston

732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence

RAYMOND D. WILLARD

NORMAN H. S. VINCENT HAROLD T. HOUSTON ETTA M. UROUHART

False Patriotism Stirs War, Peace Advocates Assert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—"False patriotism was decried at conferences held here recently by the Emergency Peace Campaign That peace is a matter of education was stressed by many of those who took part in the informal discussions.

Dr. W. E. Fort Jr., professor of economics at Mercer University, Macon, stated that the hostility which the people of one country feel toward the people of another is false patriotism.

Dr. Fort stated that most wars were purely economic fostered by "intellectually keen people who are, however, morons spiritually."

Others who spoke at the conferences included Dr. W. A. Stanbury of Greensboro, N. C., and Dr. R. H. Crossfield of Birmingham, Ala., who spoke in favor of the League of Nations and its efforts for peace. They explained the seeming failure of that body to solve world problems by pointing out that the League has done much to avert disputes and wars.

"We did not go to war for the salvation of democracy, but they said so," said Dr. Crossfield. "We didn't go to war to end war, but they said so. The efforts of the League of Nations are peace efforts, no matter how feeble they may be. I am not discouraged."

Dr. Stanbury stated that the greatest single question before our county at this time is that of peace. He urged all interested persons to try to impress upon everyone the idea that war is useless and achieves nothing.

"We have fallen into the hands of spiritually illiterate leaders," declared Dr. Edmund F. Cook, pastor of the Mulberry Street Methodist Church.

The Rev. Mortimer Glover, rector of Christ Church, presided at both the meetings.

Ontario to Spend $6,000,000 on PWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario is planning a $6,000,000 program of public works as the result of the Dominion-provincial conference recently held at Ottawa, said T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways, on his return from Ottawa. Of the $9,000,000 voted by the Dominion Parliament to assist provincial public works programs, Ontario will receive $3,000,000, and the Province will contribute an equal amount.

The main road program will include southern Ontario roads, as well as highways in the northern part of the Province, it is understood, but plans are still indefinite and jobs to be undertaken are to be named at further joint conferences which will be held in the near future.

For the construction of roads into proven mining areas of northern Ontario the Federal Government is contributing $300,000 and the Province adding $200,000, it was announced.

This delegation to Ottawa and the preceding delegation brought back Ottawa's agreement to collect the income tax; its promise of co-operation in uncovering succession duty frauds; a continued relief grant and the two works programs.

China Tops Buyers Of U. S. Munitions

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The State Department disclosed yesterday that China, with purchases of $1,390,102, was the largest buyer of arms, ammunition and implements of war in the United States during May.

The money was spent for military and nonmilitary airplanes, engines and parts and machine guns or automatic rifles and pistols.

Of a $5,096,068 total by all nations, Greece was the second biggest buyer, with $1,100,000 spent for guns, howitzers, mortars and ammunition. Argentina ranked third, with a $889,312 purchase of machine guns, military and nonmilitary aircraft, parts and engines.

California U. Holds Lead In Guggenheim Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—University of California students and faculty members have won 32 Guggenheim Fellowships in the past 11 years, according to a recent summary compiled by Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. This is 12 more than has been won by any other university in the United States.

University of Chicago, Harvard and Minnesota are accorded second honors with 20 winners each. Columbia University is third with 15 winners.

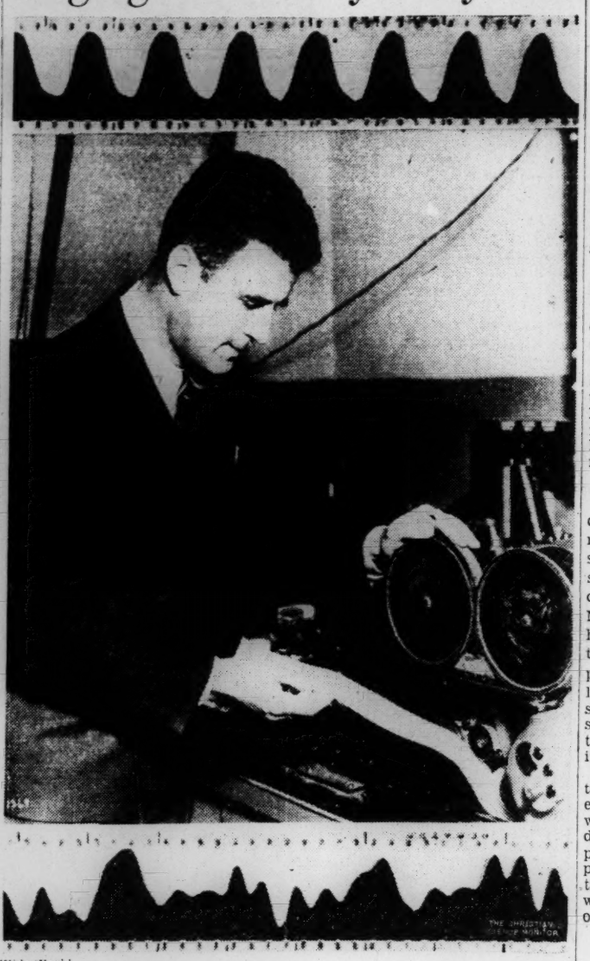
The University of California also is listed as first among all universities in the number of award winners now serving on its faculty. It is credited with a total of 29, or 20 per cent more than its nearest competitor. Chicago is second with 24, and other leaders are Minnesota 19, Harvard 16, Columbia 13, Michigan 12.

Shipyard Workers Vote For Industrial Union

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Shipyard workers at the Staten Island plant of United Drydocks, Inc., voted on June 5 their preference for an industrial union to represent them in negotiations on wage and working-hour demands with the company.

A total of 1399 workers voted in favor of representation by an industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America rather than by the marine trade council of the American Federation of Labor. A total of 84 voted for representation by the latter group.

Singing Tone Analyzed by Film



Wide World

Douglas Shearer Examining His "Densitometer"
Above—Test of Voice of Miss Jeanette MacDonald. Below—Voice of Nelson Eddy

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Quality of Voices Told by Wavy Line

An amazing bit of machinery, a "densitometer," able to tell tales about the voices of screen stars through the analysis of sound vibrations recorded on film, has been perfected by Douglas Shearer, famous filmdom technician.

By gauging the vibrations of voices as recorded on film sound track, he is able to tell just which ones give out the most desirable voice qualities. In this way he finds it possible to work out many hitherto impossible recording problems, and he promises eventually to furnish the perfect pattern for all voices. This will be of decided advantage in teaching and developing whatever qualities are required to improve any singer, he predicts.

Two of his tests were the photos at the top and bottom showing notes taken by Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Miss MacDonald's test at the top shows a series of hills and dales like the teeth of a saw, equally spaced and uniform in dimensions. This means a pure note. Mr. Eddy's test shows the same even fundamentals, spaced four times as far apart as Miss MacDonald's, denoting a note two octaves lower. Between these fundamentals run a second series, halt as high and 10 times as fast, denoting overtones surrounding the true note with a vibrato.

In effect, the baritone voice sings two notes which blend and are heard as one. This fact, and the ability to analyze the tones to a mathematical certainty, remove the last trace of mystery as to what overtones make for voice quality.

The machine itself is similar to a recording machine for film, but sends a beam of light considerable distance before registration, so that the slightest voice fluctuation is magnified 50 times before recording.

★ ★ ★

Crops Grown in Sawdust for Market

California nurserymen are trying a new trick which promises to vie with those of Luther Burbank for originality. They are growing plants without soil.

In co-operation with engineers of the General Electric Company, they are pioneering in what has been termed "nutrient plant solution agriculture" which means that in lieu of soil, tomatoes, peas, beans, strawberries and such things are grown in basins filled with all the mineral salts and all other plant foods contained in ordinary soil.

The basins or vats are filled with water and carry electric heating cables at the bottom, covered with sawdust on meshchicken wire. Plants or seeds are placed on the sawdust, and as the roots grow down into the water, plant foods are added.

Does the system work?

Dr. W. F. Gericke of the University of California says it does; and what's more, his assertion is backed by two Capitola nurserymen who were the first to use his methods commercially. They planted 10,000 seedlings late last October, which in less than four months attained a height of 10 feet.

Says Dr. Gericke: "The Capitola nurserymen put tomatoes of unusually high quality on the market way ahead of their competitors who used soil to grow their crops. The yield was large and commanded a decided premium on the market."

★ ★ ★

Florida Dwelt In by Ancient Races

Florida, which is thought to be one of the newer cultural sections of this country, may actually prove itself one of the oldest on the continent. Recent excavations by archeologists have disclosed a race anterior even to the Mound Builders, known to have inhabited the state.

Agnew Welsh, librarian of the Miami Daily News, finds that five races of people inhabited Florida.

"While excavating for the Vero canal," said Mr. Welsh in a recent lecture, "workmen unearthed the petrified remains of what has become known to American anthropologists as the 'Vero Man.' Europe furnishes similar evidence in the skeletal remains of the Neanderthal and the Cro-Magnon Man.

"Proof of the existence of man in Florida at the same geological period as the mastodon was claimed by finding, a few years ago, in one of the Florida lakes, the remains of one of these huge animals and in the lower jaw was imbedded a flint arrowhead, indicating it had been shot upward."

Following prehistoric man were the Mound Builders. They left no written records; but of their handiwork, hundreds of specimens remain, privately owned, or in museums.

The going of the Mound Builders is as mysterious as that of the mastodon. It is thought they numbered as high as 10,000 during their occupancy of Florida. The finest example of a Florida mound is the large one on the north bank of Peace Creek, a small stream emptying into Lake Okeechobee.

After the Mound Builders came the tribes best known to us as Indians. This part of Florida was probably first inhabited by the Key Dwellers, most likely a branch of the Caloosas. Then came the Tegestas. The Appalachians occupied the northwest corner of what is now Florida, with a half dozen other tribes scattered between. It is thought that a branch of the highly civilized Mayas, from Yucatan, peopled Cuba and other islands of the Caribbean. In the Cape Sable region of Florida were the Caloosas, and here was also a sprinkling of the Siboneys from Cuba. It is asserted that in the fastnesses of the Everglades are still to be found a remnant of the Siboney Indians. All that remains of the Caloosas are a few canals attributed to them.

Florida Indian Drawing of Wolf's Head

Two rock drawings found on the Florida Keys many years ago are believed to have been made soon after civilization began there. One represents a wolf and the other a kingfisher. The stone is not native coral rock of that region and must have been brought from some region farther north, thus indicating trade relations between the Caloosa of the Keys and other tribes—in all probability from the present Georgia or Alabama regions.

Curb Is Voted On Sensational Mexican Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Congress for the Modification of the Penal Code, which met here recently, condemned sensationalism in journalism and proposed that Mexico take steps to abolish it by legal methods.

Manuel Rivera Vazquez, assistant to the prosecuting attorney of the federal district, said, "It is undeniable that all criminals have a tendency toward notoriety and that the majority of them learned their apprenticeship in crime by studying the lurid details of the daily press. Many others, more seasoned criminals, use the press as a means of keeping abreast of the latest crime methods.

Legal Measures Sought

"As this is proven by facts, it becomes imperative that some legal measures be adopted at once to suppress this type of news which serves no purpose other than to distort the criminal imagination. Newspapers that already possess a high ethical sense must aid us in this campaign by making the other papers conscious of their social lack. Of course it must be understood that in some cases it is necessary to publish notices of crime in the interests of justice but horrifying details are never necessary."

Rodolfo Piña Soria representing the Regional Federation of Workers and Peasants said Mexican workers were becoming thoroughly disgusted with sensationalism and preferred to read papers that presented a well-balanced digest of the day's news concentrating on worth-while happenings throughout the world.

On Level With Criminals

"Sensationalism is used by newspapers that have no prestige and are very much on the same level with the actual criminals whom they publicize," Mr. Piña Soria said. "Crime should be punished, but by legal means that are outside of the dictates of the daily press."

The well-known lawyer, José Maria Guittereez, discussed the legal side of the question as to whether or not the State could exercise such jurisdiction over the press and decided it could, in the interests of public welfare. This question has aroused much interest here, many papers insisting that the freedom of the press has been endangered. Leading lawyers have replied that all freedom of the press is relative and that no country can permit the publication of news which constitutes a definite danger to the social betterment of its people. The study of crime in Mexico has become a burning issue in the past few weeks owing to the activities of the First National Anti-Crime Congress, followed by the Congress for the Modification of the Criminal Code. Actual enforcement of any measures against sensationalism must be put into effect by President Cardenas who has yet to give his opinion of the matter.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FARM FOR SALE 120 acres, near Cairo, Ill. on C. & I. R. R. good soil; will grow any mid west crops; level; does not overflow; creek, cistern and well water; well improved; clear; reasonable. S. B. READER, 637 Beacon St. Oakland, Calif.

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ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE ESTATE

formerly belonging to the late A. Barry Bacon. Superb retired location commanding far extended views of ocean and country-side; 3 acres of nicely landscaped grounds, charming colonial homestead of 12 rooms and 5 baths immaculate in condition, perfect in every appointment, and heated by oil for year-round occupancy; 3-car garage with 5-room chauffeur's apartment, gardener's shop; offered FOR SALE at an attractive price. For particulars apply to owner's agent.

BENJAMIN C. TOWER, Realtor
87 MILK STREET, BOSTON
LIBERTY 8435

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THE TRADING POST, Realty and Insurance Co., Casper, Wyoming—We give free information regarding dude, cattle, sheep and hay ranches grazing and irrigated lands, homesteads and Wyoming mountain properties; we sell The Millers Mutual and Buffalo Fire Insurance, rated by Best A plus. Write or Call

ALICE R. WINTER
Phone Office 151 Residence 2376
202 and 220 Con-Roy Building

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE—Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses furnished-unfurnished, Columbia University section. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

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INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors, nationally known, guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—Lower 5 rooms, porch, yard, garage; modern 2-family, detached; convenient church, transit; children welcomed. Vir. 7-5161.

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REBUILT 1931 AUSTIN COUPE—In good running condition. Freshly painted. 35-40 miles to gallon. Wellesley 2486-M.

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ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BEAUTY SHOPS

FLORENCE JEAN, 601 W. 168th, N. Y. C.—Manicure shampoo fingerwave from Monday-Thursday $5c; permanents $5 up. Washington Heights 7-2250.

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COOLIDGE CORNER. Brookline, Mass.—4 and 5 rooms, tiled kitchen and bath, separate showers; adults only. Apply Supt., 46 Longwood Ave.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
IDEAL furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Large front room, alcove, kitchenette, bath, hall; well furnished; modern; refs. required. JANITOR, 30 Hemenway St.

BOSTON, MASS.—Breezy, attractive 2-room kitchenette apartment in quiet house; July-August, 222 Beacon St. Ken. 8224.

BOSTON, Mass., Beacon Hill.—6-room apartment and bath. Cool July and August. $60 per month. R. P. Hawkes, 104 Myrtle St. Capitol 2367 9:30-5:30.

CLEVELAND, O.—9823 Lake Ave., Apt. 203, attractively furnished four-room apartment, opposite Edgewater Park. WOodbine 2448.

IDEAL summer apartment, 4 rooms, studio living room, adjoins First Church; reasonable. HOWARD KOCH, 370 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 308 W. 82nd St., Apt. 104—Immediate sublet 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; new building; cross ventilation; sacrifice.

N. Y. C., 760 West End Ave.—4 attractively furnished; June 15-Sept. 15; radio, cool; reasonable. RI. 9-3392. GOLDSCHMIDT.

PENTHOUSE — July-August; piano, radio; hotel privileges; $125 monthly. Write Box S-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WEYMOUTH HEIGHTS, MASS.
FOR RENT—July and August, cool furnished apartment; suitable for 1 or 2; every convenience; quiet neighborhood; very near bus line and railroad station; rent reasonable. Box C-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE furnished cottage on ocean front, eight rooms, three baths; located on grounds Newagen Inn, Maine; reasonable rent. S. J. BALASSI, Washington Irving Trust Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

AVERILL, VT.—WHITE BIRCH CAMPS—On lake shore; modern improvements; fishing; salmon and brook trout; no mosquitoes; 2400 ft. above sea level; folders. M. A. Butler, 72 Village Ave., Dedham, Mass. Dedham 0316-W.

BEAUTIFUL CAMP Adirondacks, for rent; mile frontage; Upper Saranac Lake; large main house, two guest cottages, servants house, boath use with speed boat and five guide boats, launch house, garage, tennis court; beautifully refurnished and renovated; $4500, long season. Apply SAMUEL PRICE WETHRILL, 1402 Morris Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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CEDAR LAKE PARK—Furnished cottage, shore front, 6 rooms and bath. Improvements; 30 miles New York; good commuting; tennis, golf, boating, swimming. GEYER, Denville, N. J., Box 474.

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WRENTHAM, MASS. offers vacancies available to those who desire a quiet country rest; excellent table; rates $15 per week; bathing and boating. Tel. Wrentham 19.

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WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Low sale price or rent reasonable. 10-room house, nice; centrally located; two minutes to buses or trains; splendid locality; 2-car garage; suitable for professional office and home. Call CRYstal 0528 week days for appointment.

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Restore the youth to your hair. Have it styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.
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TUTOR who has had primary teaching experience or courses therein; also capable of teaching boy to swim and other sports. Box 355, Hanover, Mass.

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YOUNG man, single, willing to share country house with gentleman; commuting distance New York. Write Box H-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

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ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SEASON—June 15 to September 15
Cotuit—6-Room House with Bath, Garage, 2 minutes from nice beach $600.00
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For sale, exceptional Cape Cod colonial with 80 acres built in Revolutionary days. Located 1 mile from Hancock. Splendid view of Pack Monadnocks; 8 rooms, bath, electricity, 7 fireplaces; large screened porch; reasonably priced. For information regarding this and other real estate in southern New Hampshire, write FRED C. WORMELLE, Hancock, N. H.

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N. Y. C., 61 E. 86th (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

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N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Cool, single-double, one with running water; Columbia, church, transits; $5-$9. Tel. mornings or 6-8 p. m. UN. 4-8891, HUND.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptional, single, double front, redecorated, cross ventilation; temporary, permanent; $5-$7. EN. 2-9461.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Dr. (115th)—Columbia University Section — Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient. $5-$10. I. M. NELSON.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Attractive rooms for adults; homelike; ocean view; near restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 PERRY PL., N. W.—Young man wishes to share room with refined fellow. Adams 4027.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Stenographer and general office assistant, experienced, efficient, dependable, neat appearance; location immaterial. D. LYNN, 513 Patapsco Av., Brooklyn.

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Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; excellent cuisine; $20 week up, June 12-Sept. 10. Adult camp; educational projects; Aug. 27-Sept. 10; $15 week up. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science service. Brewster, Mass.

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(Continued)

THE NATION'S MOST POPULAR PAINT—WALLHIDE—FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
Hardware
470 Mass. Ave. Arl. 0114

BELMONT

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
AMOCO AMERICAN GAS
General Tires
Willard Battery—Auto Accessories
Cor. Arlington and Belmont Sts. Mid. 2612

Make a Selection from our 12 flavors of delicious ice cream
65c quart
The Sheraton SWEETSHOP
Watch for our Schrafft Graduation Gift Window
27 Leonard Street Bel. 3896
Take Advantage of Low Spring Price

We Supply Every Fuel Need
Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil
Quality - Service - Satisfaction
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
398 Concord Avenue Belmont 1200
80 Trapelo Road Belmont 1500

PACKARD LIMOUSINE
to Rent by Week, Month or Season
BELMONT TAXI SERVICE
27 Leonard St. Bel. 0122

Ask for Our
WEEKEND SPECIALS
No Order Too Small to Deliver
Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips
Kellogg's Corn Flakes
YOUNG'S MARKET
39 LEONARD STREET Bel. 0845

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

June Clearance Sale
Dresses, Coats and Suits
Sizes 12 to 52
Mrs. Morse Room 901 Ideal Shop 59 Temple Place

Andrews
Hair Stylists
Morning Specials on Permanent Waving
$6.50
145 TREMONT ST. LIBERTY 7347
DEVonshire 6833

BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
Prices Reasonable

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Phone Sta. 6600
52 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Phone Bel. 3415

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Federal National Linen Service Co. — Aprons Towels
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

H. WALDECKER, *Florist*
Flowers Fresh From Our Greenhouses
37 Sampson Avenue Tel. Bra. 0063

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
MEN'S TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
LINEN SUITS---3.95---
Remember Father on Father's Day with a Tie—
~~55c~~—$1.00—$1.50
LINEHAN'S
29 MAIN STREET

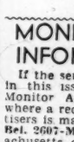
MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking for Sale Here
MARY C. CHANDLER
38 WEST ELM STREET

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
It the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.



Holmberg & Douglas
JEWELERS
Offer Fine Selection of
GRADUATION GIFTS
HAMILTON, WALTHAM and ELGIN WATCHES
1332 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner
PHONE ASP. 1436

Village Flower Shop
PHONE BEA. 6000
Flowers Telegraphed
Francis G. Carreiro
Frederick G. Carreiro
103 Washington Street

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion — *Flowers Telegraphed*
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON STREET
TEL. ASP. 5604

The Shop of Personal Attention

MRS. WICKEN
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor
1372 BEACON STREET
(Coolidge Corner) TEL. ASP. 9025

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the services you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 9 Leslie Rd., Belmont, Bel. 2007-M 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Whatever your special requirements may be for size, color, or type of dress, you will find it here!
Cottons, 1.95 up; Silks, 5.95 up
Also Hats, Hosiery and Sportswear
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE — 78 TRAPELO RD. BELMONT

Ford
The New Ford V-8 for 1936
High-Grade Used Cars
1934 Ford Coupe, rumble seat $375
1934 Chevrolet Coupe, r. s., radio 425
1932 Plymouth Coupe 185
SEE M

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

FOR YOUR convenience AND protection

Safe Deposit Vaults

AT ALL OFFICES

Harvard Square
Central Square
Kendall Square
Cambridge
Cushing Square
Belmont

HARVARD TRUST COMPANY — CHARTERED 1904

HARVARD Trust Company

CONCORD

Summer Apparel Carefully Cleaned

- Enlarged quarters and special new equipment make possible the extra attention we now give to cleaning summer things—including Palm Beach and linen suits, flannels, and sheer materials. Our main entrance now faces directly on Walden Street.

THRIFT CLEANERS
18 Walden Street — Concord

BATHING SUITS
Men's, Women's, Children's
Newest Styles and Colors
Including "Jantzen"
Priced from $2.00 to $5.95
J. P. Nourse Inc.
43 MAIN STREET — CONCORD

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 — 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work Called For and Delivered in
Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

Hammond Service Station
(T. HAMMOND, Manager)
BLUE SUNOCO — STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL — "regular gas price"
125 Washington Street, Corner of East Street — Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 1527

UNION MARKET
(JOHN T. FOSTER, PROP.)
Exceptional Quality
RIB ROAST ..... lb. 39c
Boned and Rolled if Desired
SEA FOOD AND VEGETABLES
FRESH DAILY
572 High St. — Dedham, Mass.
TELS. DED. 0015, 0014

DEDHAM ICE CO.
Tel. Ded. 1702
New England Coke
All Kinds Hard Coal and Cleercoal
Fuel Oil and Range Oil

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established Over Half a Century

FITCHBURG

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs.

Wedding Gift Suggestions
Lovely New Lamps
$3.00 to $35.00
Jewelers RICE & CO. *Stationers*

Deposits next put on interest
JULY 1st
Dividends Are Paid Quarterly
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

F. H. Lane Company
CLOTHIERS
Palm Beach and other Tropical Suits in wide selection
$16.75 and $20
530-532 MAIN STREET

NORGE
Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 years.
Buy for quality, service, satisfaction.
Low price and easy terms.
RAND'S RADIO SHOP
111 Main St. — Tel. 3015-W

Complete Line of New Cars
PACKARD
DE SOTO
PLYMOUTH
High Grade Used Cars
A. J. TONER, INC.
106 Lunenburg St. — Tel. 2951

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FITCHBURG
(Continued)

Penny Bryn Shoppe
Lemon and Strawberry Chiffon Pies
558 Main St. Tel. 1854

SCHADLICH'S MARKET
Fresh Meats, Fish, Vegetables
Cocomalt
A Delicious Food Drink
Chocolate Flavor
72 GREEN STREET — TEL. 586

FRAMINGHAM

SHOES and RUBBERS
for All the Family
SHOE REPAIRING
JAMES CASELLA
22 Concord Street

The Harper Method Shop
is equipped with the new Modern Eugene Oil Permanent Waving Machine which gives every fashionable type of wave.
$8 and $5
129 Concord Street — Phone 4601
Framingham, Mass.

NEW HOLLIS MARKET
David M. Hill, Prop.
Meats, Fish and Provisions
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
55 Hollis St. — Phone 4314-4315

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 — Company — 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

THE STATIONERY SHOP
TYPEWRITERS
SOLD — RENTED — REPAIRED
Office Supplies
27 Washington Square — Tel. 1472

GRADUATION SHOES
Complete Line of White Shoes
SANDALS—PUMPS—TIES
All Styles of Heels, Sizes up to 9, Widths AAAA to C.
Also Complete Line of Evening Slippers.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack Street

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
GENERAL LAUNDERERS
50 Middlesex Street, BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. — Tel. 164

HINGHAM

Litchfield Motors INC.
"At the Harbor"
SALES — SERVICE
Buy at the ESSO Sign
Ford — *Selected Used Cars*
Esso
Ed. Meagher's Lubritorium
"Service with a Smile"
HING. 1000

Are You Ready for Summer Fun?
Dykeman's Drug Store
BATHING CAPS and HATS
Reliable COSMETICS for a Becoming SUN TAN
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
DEVELOPING — PRINTING

HOLYOKE

White Is Right for Summer Wear
We are introducing stunning new styles in White Buck with numerous perforations . . . also brown trimmed. White kid Ties, Straps and Pumps for every occasion.
NAPOLEON BAIL 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Fertilizers and Grass Seed
For Lawn and Garden
Vigoro 4-8-4
Emersons' Lawn Seed
35c lb., 3 lbs. for $1.00
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
245 Maple Street — 913 Hampden Street

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

CHILD'S REFORMERS
The ideal shoe for summer comfort
$9.00
THOMAS S. CHILDS, INC.
Holyoke
SHOES . . . HOSE . . . GLOVES

LAWRENCE

Crisp White Hats
Straw, Felt and Silk
Clearance Sale of Early Spring Hats
HELEN S. TEWKSBURY
CENTRAL BUILDING

White and Sport Shoes for Men and Women
$6.75 and up
Walk-Over
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 ESSEX STREET

Lubrication Specialists
If It's Lubrication, Bring Your Car to Our Plant
CHASSIS LUBRICATION
WHEEL BEARINGS PACKED
METAL SPRING COVERS PACKED
Methuen Service Station, Inc.
BROADWAY AT BROWN STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LAWRENCE
(Continued)

SATURDAY IS
RECORD DAY
in
CHERRY & WEBB'S BASEMENT
A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY
Coats — Suits — Silk Frocks — Cottons
at Record Prices!
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LEXINGTON

Blake's
ICE CREAM — CANDY
LUNCHEON
Ice Cream Delivered for Your House Parties
New Location, Hunt Bldg., 1781 Mass. Av.
WM. C. LAPPEN

Bicycles, Tires, Saddles, Luggage Carriers, Bike Parts
at
FISKE BROS.
9-11 Depot Sq. — Tel. Lex. 0319-W

Ye Beauty Shoppe
CLY W. PACKARD, Prop.
Eugene Permanent Waving
Shampoo and Wave $1.00
1841 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
TEL. LEX. 0171-W

Summer Dresses and Suits
In Silks, Chiffons, Sheers and Cottons, $3.95 to $16.95. All sizes. Vanity Fair and Kayser Hosiery, Underwear and Gloves. Bags, Belts, Handkerchiefs.
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Massachusetts Avenue
Opposite Marshall's Arcade

READY'S
Men's—Apparel—Boys'
Vacation Needs
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Sale of Women's Cotton Dresses
99c each — sizes 14-52
SMART AND SUMMERY
MARVELOUS QUALITY
Basement

WHITE HATS *to Top* SUMMER COSTUMES
$2.98
Dozens of Smart Fashions Featuring Brims
Cherry & Webb's

Tel. Lowell 4929 — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — Tel. Lawrence 23126
Poole Engineering Co.
Oil Burning Equipment
181 East Merrimack Street
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
TEL. 135 — TEL. 4940

E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET — Tel. Bre. 3737
GOLD BOND POWDER
A Genuine 50c Toilet Powder
For a Limited Time Only
25c With Coupon. Coupon may be obtained at Toilet Goods Department.

1936 New Improved
ODORA Imperial DOUBLE DOOR STORAGE CLOSET
$1.39
Phone Orders Filled
Jackson 1330
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store — Union Street

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1935
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MALDEN

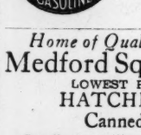
Where Shoes Are Fitted, Not Merely Sold.
Sizes 1 to 10, AAA to EEE widths.

LOVELY WHITE SHOES
for Graduation or Spectator Sports.
LOUIS KLANE'S
222 PLEASANT ST.
(Next to Strand Thea. Block)

MALDEN
(Continued)

WHEN DINING OUT
Dine at
Russo's RESTAURANT
424 MAIN ST., Malden — Tel. 2527

ANNIVERSARY SALE



Now on, celebrating our 15th Anniversary of the B & S Children's Bazaar
Special values during this event.
175 Pleasant St., Malden

MEDFORD

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS — COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1127

MEDFORD CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 — 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
ROCHFORD MOTORS
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
364 Boston Avenue
Tel. MYStic 0590

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Sq. Meat Shop
LOWEST PRICES ON
HATCHET Brand Canned Goods
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. — Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES $5 up

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET — Tel. 0794—0795

Lady May Shop
SILK HOSIERY
Service Weight, all new shades
79c-$1.00
3 and 4-thread chiffon, beautiful shades, 79c-$1.00
489 Main Street — Tel. 2130-M

FIREWORKS
of all kinds at
W. E. COFFIN'S
16 Essex Street
Opposite Post Office

NEEDHAM

CHAPEL ST. GARAGE
BLUE SUNOCO — THE ONLY TRUE BLUE — STREAMLINE ACTING MOTOR FUEL — "regular gas price"

SQUIBB
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS
A Complete Line for Those Who Appreciate Quality
KINNE'S PHARMACY
940 GREAT PLAIN AVE. — Tel. NEED. 0981

CONTRACTS
COAL — COKE — OIL
Available at Season's Lowest Prices
WHETTON'S
904-906 Great Plain Ave. — Need. 0967

● NEWS ●
TOM'S REPAIR SHOP
has been appointed sole representative for Wagner Lockheed Hydraulic Brakes
We have new modern equipment and stock of genuine parts to give you Boston service in Needham.
268 CHESTNUT STREET — NEED. 0393
Emergency Calls on Sundays and Holidays, Waltham 0451.

Say "Congratulations" with Flowers
RICHWAGEN'S
"The Home of Flowers"
Highland Ave., cor. Rosemary St.
NEED. 0656 — FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

NEW BEDFORD

James E. Lillev
271 Cedar Street — Phone 1849
Quality Meats and Groceries
Heinz Brand—Rumford Baking Powder, and many other nationally advertised goods in the Monitor.

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk, Buttermilk, Heavy Cream, Ice Cream
Luncheon, Dinner, Afternoon Tea, Fancy Pastries, Schrafft's Candies

HAT CLEARANCE
ALL STYLES COLORS SIZES 88c
LOUISE HAT SHOP
101 William Street

OLSON AND APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
TELEPHONE 5549

Nichols and Damon Inc.
99 WILLIAM STREET
New Bedford's Headquarters for
Wilbur Coon Shoes
May We Serve You?

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. — Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

A Complete Selection of American Watches for Graduation
Your Old Gold Taken in Trade
Many Other Gifts to Choose From
CASE, JEWELER
A. A. Schultz, Prop. 202 Union St., Upstairs
Official Watch Inspector N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

NEWBURYPORT

D. Cashman
HARDWARE — PAINT
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 — 30 State Street

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 years. Buy for Quality, Service, Satisfaction.
Low Price and Easy Terms
Hoyt Motor Sales
9-11 TITCOMB STREET — Tel. 1882-W

White Shoes
For Graduation Exercises
Men's—Women's
Youths'—Children's
Thurlows Family Shoe Store
11 State Street

BAY STATE
Paints and Varnishes
W. E. Atkinson Co.
TEL. 4 — 27 WATER STREET

QUALITY SHOE STORE
Exclusive in Newburyport
RED CROSS SHOES
ENNA JETTICKS
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER FLORSHEIMS
America's Best-Known Makes
47 STATE STREET

Fountain Loyalty and 25-Year Customers come from
FLAVOR — QUALITY
ABUNDANT SATISFACTION
Fowle's
17 State Street

NEWTON

General Electric RADIO
The Best Money Can Buy
Special Spring Sale Now
Brown Radio and Appliance Corp.
380 Centre St., — New. No. 4860

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmote Paints — Kitchenware
Goldfish — Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
796 BEACON STREET — CEN. NEW. 4000

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK — 99 Union Street

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Albert's
Beauty Salon
Introduces the New
ONE-MINUTE PERMANENT
312 WALNUT ST. — NEW. NO. 7630

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
TEL. MIDDLESEX 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown — Belmont — Waverley

NORWOOD

REGANS SHOE CORNER
Better Shoes — Carefully Fitted
ARCH PRESERVER FLORSHEIM AIR STEPT SHOES

Miss BROWNLEE'S SHOP
Opposite Christian Science church
Toys and Clothes for Babies and Children
10 Guild Street, Norwood
Tel. Norwood 0313

NEW ENGLAND COKE
We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET — NORWOOD 0764

Porch and Lawn Furniture
● GLIDERS ● UMBRELLAS
● SCREENS ● AWNINGS
Norwood Furniture Co.
WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT
724 Washington St. — Tel. Nor. 1132

PITTSFIELD

Be Prepared for Warm Summer Days

Come in and see the large variety of beach wear newly assembled in our Surf Shop.
The Wallace Co.

Dodge and Plymouth
Sales and Service
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
SHAPIRO MOTORS
See MR. FOSTER, Mgr.
631 North Street — Dial 8255

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

KULDA'S
Exclusive Agents for
VELVET ICE CREAM
A Guaranteed Product
38 SOUTH STREET

Firestone
Auto Supply & Service Store
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Auto Supplies, Brakes Adjusted.
Washing—Lubrication
180 SOUTH ST. — Tels. 8201—8202

The Cooper Automatic Coal Stoker
Burns Rice Coal—Much Cheaper
As Low as $198.50 Installed
COOPER COAL CO.
37 Fenn Street

ODORA
MOTH PROOF CABINETS
With Double Doors and Patent Odor Retainer. Holds 8 to 12 Garments
$1.19
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Sun Printing Corporation
Commercial Printing
28 Renne Avenue — Dial 7381

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street — Pittsfield

W. H. RAYNER & SON
CAMPBELL'S MAKES CLOTHES LAST LONGER
Kirkmead Eggs
Cloverbloom Butter
37 STODDARD AVE. — DIAL 5396

SHALETT
Quality Cleaners and Dyers
Ladies' Dresses from 75c up
702 North St., Cor. Burbal — Dial 5475

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. — Tel. 3-1561

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Granite 1588, 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

We Offer
Price Protection Contracts
on
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Spring Prices
ON
'blue coal' Cleercoal
Franklin Coal
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock Street — Pres. 0047

"FLOWERS for Graduation"
Bouquets and Corsages
Patterson's Flower Store
Elsie M. Patterson, Prop. 1283 Hancock St.
"Let George Do It"
RITCHIE'S AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
65 CANAL STREET
"Now is the time to change from winter to summer oils and grease."
Phone: GRAnite 2964
General Repairing on all makes of cars. Body, Fender and Radiator Shop
Official Brake and Light Station
Tire, Battery and Radio Service

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street
Gra. 3698

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 HANCOCK ST. — Granite 4240

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

RUG CLEANSING
42 years' experience
CAN YOU BUY MORE?
Old Colony Laundry
PRES. 5000

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
"1836—1936"
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy
RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building — GRA 2100

H. A. FRINK CO.
Picture Framing
Copying and Enlarging
Graduation Cards
Children's Books
7 Cliveden St., Near Quincy Theatre
Tel. Granite 5540 — *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing William L. Troup — *Heating* Walter D. Troup

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy — Gra. 7037

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. — Wollaston
President 0839
HALPH COAL COMPANY
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
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West Somerville — Somerville
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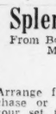

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FOOD FURNISHINGS
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Phone 2253 — HOVE
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Everything for Feminine Attire
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COAL MERCHANT
Order Office — LITTLE BOW STREET HORSEFAIR, BIRMINGHAM
Best coals at lowest prices. Any quality coal, coke or slack supplied at shortest notice.
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Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

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Bective Shoes of Quality
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Established 1885

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor—please mention the Monitor. Monitor or answer a Monitor adver-*

IT IS true that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—BACON.

Daily Features

THE practice of virtue does not consist in words; nor shall we ever by these alone enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.
—FÉNÉLON

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Isabella Makes a Request

"IT IS springtime, and I am glad," said Ferdinand the white poodle, frolicking about on the fresh green grass in back of the white house where he lived.

"Everyone likes springtime, I guess," said Isabella, the rag doll, who was sunning herself outdoors on a little chair where Ann had put her.

"Springtime is the time for real adventures, I think," said Bolenius Bear, who was stretched out on the warm sidewalk having a sun bath, because John and Ann had thought he would enjoy it.

"Springtime is the best time of all the year," said Christopher Cricket, taking long hops here and there and then resting between hops.

"I certainly am glad to get outdoors again, to stay. It was nice in the children's playroom all winter,

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Made a Half Circle Around Christopher

but I feel less cramped out here, now that the weather is warmer."

"It's nice to hear you singing under the windows at nighttime," said Ferdinand the white poodle.

"That reminds me," said Isabella the rag doll. "Christopher, can you sing any lower down?"

Christopher Cricket stopped in the middle of a long hop and dropped straight to the ground. "Sing lower down?" said he in surprise. "Why, I never thought of it!"

"I heard John and Ann saying they wished you didn't always sing in such a high, shrill voice," explained Isabella. "I thought if you could manage to make your voice lower for a change, they might like it even better."

"Well, I'll try," said Christopher Cricket.

So Ferdinand and Isabella and Bolenius Bear all came and sat on the grass, making a half circle around Christopher. Christopher began to wriggle himself about this way and that way, and to make several strange noises. But they were all as high up as his regular singing voice.

"I'm afraid," said Bolenius Bear, scratching his right ear with his right paw, "that you were just made to sing high up."

Christopher tried some more, but he couldn't do any better. "I don't know what I can do about it," said he sadly.

"Don't feel badly," said Isabella, patting Christopher gently on the back. "We all like your singing very much, just as it is."

"Wait—I know what we'll do!" said Ferdinand excitedly, flopping his curly ears. "We'll all go down in the meadow and see if we can find someone who can sing lower down, to come up here and sing with Christopher!"

"Hooray!" shouted Bolenius Bear, getting to his feet in a hurry. "That will be another adventure! I said spring was the best time for adventures."

Isabella smoothed out her green and white striped dress and patted down her yellow yarn hair. "I'm ready", she said. "Let's start right now."

So they all set off for the meadow, which was not far away. Christopher Cricket took long hops and then rested between hops.

Ferdinand the white poodle pranced along very gaily, he was so glad it was springtime.

Isabella the rag doll and Bolenius Bear walked along together, trying not to step in any mud on the way.

The Book of Books

THERE is no other book so various as the Bible nor one so full of concentrated wisdom. Whether it be of law, business, morals, or that vision which leads the imagination in the creation of constructive enterprises for the happiness of mankind, he who seeks for guidance . . . may look inside its covers and find illumination. . . . As a nation we are indebted to the Book of Books for our national ideals and representative institutions.—*Herbert Hoover.*

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Jeshimon

THE name "Jeshimon" is mentioned in various Old Testament passages, and the derivation of the word (from the Hebrew *yeshimon*, "desolation") suggests the rough, barren nature of the territory which is so named.

"Jeshimon" was a name given by the Jews to what is elsewhere described as "the wilderness of Judah" (or Judea) which stretched between the Dead Sea and the Central Plateau of Palestine. From a peak in the land of Moab the Israelites were enabled to see "Jeshimon" in the distance to the west (Num. 21:20; cf. 23:28); and when the Ziphites sought to betray to King Saul the hiding place of David, they announced that he was concealed "in the hill of Hachilah, which is on the south of Jeshimon" (I Sam. 23:19; cf. 26:1).

Writing of this rough, wild territory, Principal Sir George Adam Smith of Aberdeen University says: "It carries the violence and desolation of the Dead Sea Valley right up to the heart of the country" ("Historical Geography of the Holy Land," p. 313).

Daily Anecdote

Courteous Rebuke

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EDWARD A. BIRGE, president emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, has always been noted for his quiet wit. Before he became president of the university, he was dean of the College of Letters and Science. One morning, on the way to his office, he saw some students in a very collegiate old car that had been painted bright yellow, and which had on it, in big black letters, some supposedly humorous comments about the university and the dean himself.

He hailed the car; and when it drew up beside him, he said courteously, "I find I'm a bit late. I wonder if you boys would be good enough to drive me to my office?"

And the boys, their faces crimson, drove the dignified dean to his office. That afternoon the signs were painted over, and the car thereafter was a subdued and conventional black—minus the signs.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Get Acquainted!

TO give your party a good start, you want to get all your guests acquainted. Merely introducing them is too formal and does not really get them well acquainted. Next time try this informal way:

Give each guest a slip of paper with a number. Have the guests pin these on the front of their clothes. Then give each one a slip of paper, which has on it as many numbers as were given to the guests. (If you have sixteen guests there will be numbers from one to sixteen on your slips of paper.) You are to ask the names of one another if you do not already know them. Then write each name after the number on your slip of paper which corresponds to the number pinned on the guest. After the guest's name you write some way of identifying him or her. For example:

1. Mary Smith—red hair.
2. Barbara Jones—blue dress, etc.

The hostess times the guests. If there are 20 guests, give them about five minutes. You vary the time according to the number of guests. The person who has the most names with their identifications written on his paper when it is time to stop, wins the prize.—Margery R., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Tourist Bureau'

A "TOURIST BUREAU" situated on the main highway in eastern Washington is an interesting summer pursuit of two college students. They operate a regular refreshment stand business, but they feature, by means of signs, the statement that here one can get all the information needed about the lake country near Spokane, etc.

No charge is made for this service, but the grateful tourist usually is glad to fill all his needs.

R. P. S., Lafayette, Ore.

The Unusual in Switzerland

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ethel Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

Top—The Jungfraujoch Scientific Institute, 11,340 Feet Above Sea Level, Near the Summit of Switzerland's Loftiest Mountain, the Jungfrau, Is a Gathering Place for Natural Scientists the World Over. The Unusual Structure Is Five Stories High and Built Into Solid Rock. In Addition to Several Laboratories, There Are a Number of Sleeping Rooms, a Dining Room and a Library. Bottom—One of the Picturesque Landmarks of Lucerne, Switzerland, is the "Männliturm," Dating Back to the Early Days of the Fifteenth Century. It Takes Its Name From the "Männli," or Standard Bearer, Which Surmounts One of Its Turrets

In Lighter Vein

As They Do It Now

No longer does the college graduate head for the financial district to get a job selling stocks and bonds. Instead of that he puts his fraternity pin in his pocket, packs his college sweater in the bottom of his duffle bag, chucks Xenophon, Caesar, and applied mathematics into the alley, lays aside his college accent, and goes over to the gas station and says, "Do you want to hire any guys to sell gas?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Higher Up

The gallant captain was showing the fair maid over the ship.

"This," he explained, "is called the quarterdeck."

"Indeed!" rejoined the sweet girl graduate. "And where is the 50-cent deck?"—*Indianapolis Star.*

Every One Accounted For

MacThistle: "Almost six dozen shoes were thrown at my wedding."

Friend: "Six dozen? I can't believe it!"

MacThistle: "Well, there's the clothes closet. Open it and count them."—*Grit.*

No Sale

Baker: "What's wrong with that fellow? He's been coming in here every day for a month to stare at those cloverleaf rolls I bake."

Clerk: "Oh he's just hoping some day to find a four-leaf one."

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Another terrifically long short time is that which passes between when you first smell bacon frying and the announcement that breakfast is ready.

White Ribbon: Bees don't whine; they hum while working and how they co-operate! Result, honey.

Washington Star: An auto horn used to startle a pedestrian and make him leap for safety. It can no longer do this. Horns have become so numerous that no one can tell which way to jump.

Reeves Blotter: Character is what you are. Reputation is what people think you are.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

The sight of the oil wells in the new "field" which has nearly encircled the State Capitol suggested to an Oklahoma City reader the following cryptic novelty. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

TX

QME

JWEE

FLUDI

SMCRI

LWTFR

EQJ OWDIRG

TXO ZLMXC ND

YQUG TEE NXGNGDWFI

2. Letter Changing

There is no LOSS without some GAIN. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change LOSS to GAIN in seven moves.

3. How Many Marbles?

John and Frank each have the same number of marbles. After John has bought 35 more, and Frank has lost 15, they together have 100 marbles. How many did each have at first?

4. Letter Juggling

How would you like to try juggling a few TEASPOONS? From the letters in the word "TEASPOONS" try forming another word, using all 8 letters.

5. Rebus

The single letter below represents in rebus form an eight-letter word.

S

Quickly now!
If you run fast
You'll catch on.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

A Flying Vacation

46

Arriving at Charleston

AS WE flew up the Atlantic coast, I hoped that I might be able to peer under the leaden storm clouds, which we were skirting, and have a passing glance at Savannah. To anyone who is interested in Sunday school work, this Georgia city will always be remembered as the place where the first Sunday school in North America was established. But I could only salute in the general direction as we passed the Savannah River.

On and on we flew; and at 1:45, we landed at Charleston, S. C. The fastest trains make the 687 miles from Miami in 16 hours—I was there in 3 hours and 45 minutes.

I had notified one of the veteran newspaper women of the Carolinas that I would be paying a visit to Charleston at azalea time; and the way the doors began to open almost turned my head. She and a friend met our plane and hustled me into the city and deposited me at an imposing bank, where the vice-president was waiting to take me to luncheon. The official was none other than C. Norwood Hastie, owner of the famed Magnolia Gardens, acclaimed to be the most beautiful gardens in the world.

Never before had I met a more enthusiastic individual. His desk and windows were piled with various pieces of literature describing his flaming gardens. He and I took to each other at once; and he began to tell me so much, and so fast, that now and then he had to stop for air—at which times he would, rather than lose a second, deal me a piece of literature from one of the various stacks. (When I got to the hotel that evening, I looked over my supply, and I found that I had four pieces of one bit of literature, three of another, and two apiece of three others.)

Of course, this man well might be enthusiastic. A Chicago Tribune reporter had come down to debunk Magnolia, but he had gone away to call it "a display unrivaled in the civilized world." Before the war, Baedeker's "United States" had marked its descriptions of three sights with two stars: Grand Canyon, Niagara, and Magnolia. Marion Cram, outstanding English garden authority, had called it "a garden lovely beyond any other in the whole world." Owen Wister had said: "No horticulture that I have ever seen devised by mortal man affords the unearthly enchantment of the azaleas at Magnolia." John Galsworthy had said: "I specialize in gardens, and freely assert that none other in the world is so beautiful as this."

I could easily forgive the owner of an earthly paradise for being enthusiastic—a priceless quality.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

What They Say

Voting

"Do you realize there are nearly eleven million young people who may vote for the first time in the coming presidential campaign? How can they be intelligent voters when during their most formative years their noses are kept to the educational grindstone regardless of outside interests?"—*Miss Jean Preston.*

Taxes

"Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors, because they are a burden on production and can be paid only by production. Our workers may never see a tax bill, but they pay in reductions from wages, in increased cost of what they buy."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt* (Oct. 18, 1932).

Work

"Our great possession is the right to work."—*Henry Ford.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

BY HELPING others, with no thought of compensation for himself, an advertising writer has risen from the rank of a friendless unemployed man to that of one of the most promising business men in an eastern Iowa city.

Upon his return to his native city, the advertising man found himself penniless, with the doors of his relatives closed to him. The tide of his oppression began to recede, however, when he helped a stranger, also destitute, secure a job as a machinist. He was rewarded by a voluntary loan from the machinist to buy a much needed suit of clothing.

Well-dressed again, the advertising man quickly regained confidence, and won a commission to do research work. The sponsoring client suffered reverses in the meantime, and was unable to pay him any salary; but the advertising man begged permission to continue without pay, in the hope that he might be able to assist in making his client's business profitable again.

It was necessary for the client to reduce his office space, leaving no room for the advertising man. The custodian of the building was then persuaded to grant the advertising man space that had been unoccupied for several years.

At first, the necessary campaign material was spread on the bare floor; and no sooner was all work well under way then a new tenant moved into the space with a large number of desks which were not being used. The new tenant gladly donated all the necessary desks and office equipment so that the campaign might be completed.

Benefits of the advertising man's unselfish co-operation, after three years, have been numerous. His first client's business is flourishing profitably; the office building, which gave him a chance, now has all space rented, as compared with only 40 per cent occupancy; the advertising man now has a large international agency; and the machinist is now a technical engineer in charge of the foreign sales and promotion department of one of the largest foundries in the world.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

In Case of Tie

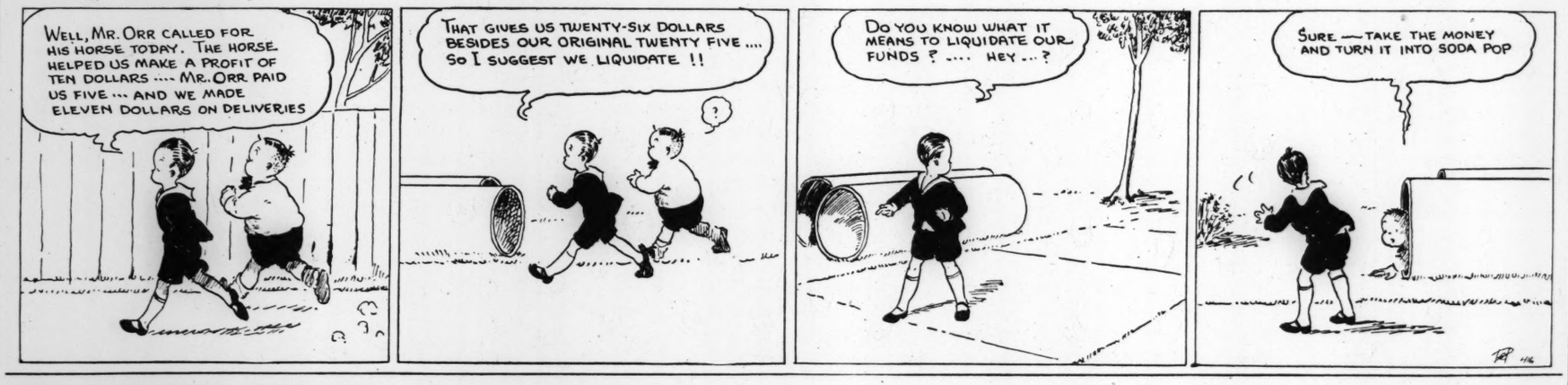
Question: Bylaws read: "In electing a First Reader, each member shall nominate by ballot one person from the list of members eligible to such office. Member receiving a majority of all votes cast shall be declared elected on the nominating ballot. If the nominating ballot does not result in an election, the names of the three having the higher number of votes shall be announced as candidates."

In case there is a tie vote for the third party to be announced, would it be right for the chair to eliminate the tie vote, because it made four candidates instead of three? Would not candidates tied for the third place have as much right to be considered for election as the other two, until tie was broken?

Answer: This is a case where bylaws cannot be strictly followed, no matter what is done, since only two names is a violation of the bylaw just as four would be. The procedure to meet the situation should be settled at the time by the members present, either by common consent or by a vote. The chairman gave his opinion as to the course to pursue. If that did not accord with the wishes of the majority it could be reversed on an appeal from the decision of the chair.

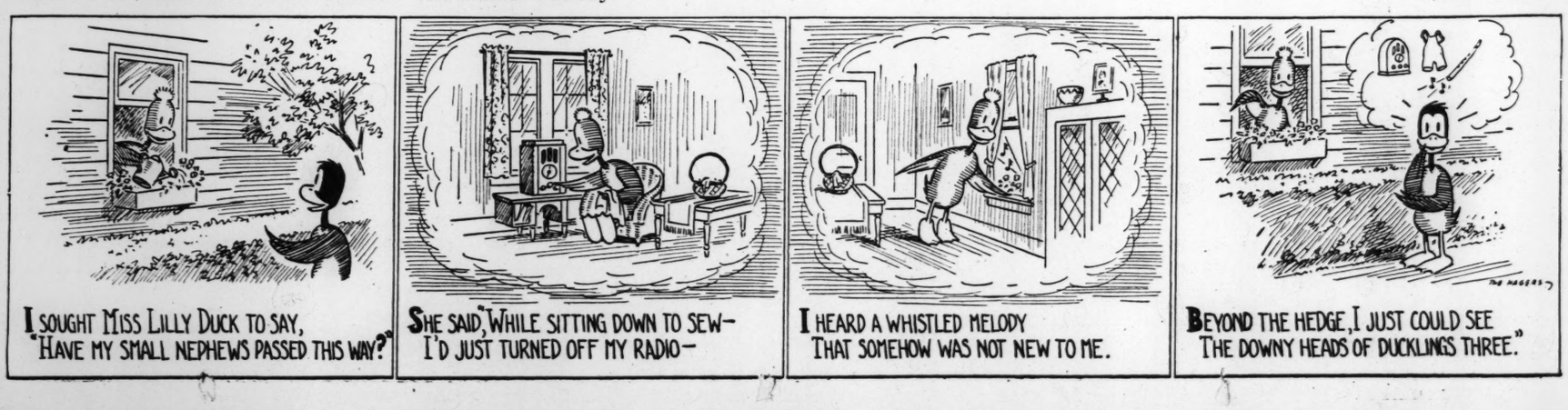
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Wonder Tubby Is Only a Vice-President*

By LE PELLEY

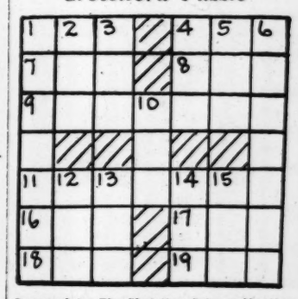

WELL, MR. ORR CALLED FOR HIS HORSE TODAY. THE HORSE HELPED US MAKE A PROFIT OF TEN DOLLARS .... MR. ORR PAID US FIVE ... AND WE MADE ELEVEN DOLLARS ON DELIVERIES
THAT GIVES US TWENTY-SIX DOLLARS BESIDES OUR ORIGINAL TWENTY FIVE .... SO I SUGGEST WE LIQUIDATE !!
?
DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO LIQUIDATE OUR FUNDS ? .... HEY ... ?
SURE — TAKE THE MONEY AND TURN IT INTO SODA POP

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Familiar Melody*

By THE HAGERS


I SOUGHT MISS LILLY DUCK TO SAY, "HAVE MY SMALL NEPHEWS PASSED THIS WAY?"
SHE SAID, "WHILE SITTING DOWN TO SEW— I'D JUST TURNED OFF MY RADIO—
I HEARD A WHISTLED MELODY THAT SOMEHOW WAS NOT NEW TO ME.
BEYOND THE HEDGE, I JUST COULD SEE THE DOWNY HEADS OF DUCKLINGS THREE."

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Mammal
4—Casual occurrence
7—Girl's name
8—Mistake
9—Form of idealistic prose fiction.
11—Superiority over a competitor
16—Turkish commander
17—Peruse
18—Clear profit
19—Make an edging

Down

1—Traveling company
2—Bustle
3—Scotch cap
4—Female of the domestic fowl
5—Part of a circle
6—Give formally
10—Little island
12—Stage of life
13—Anglo-Saxon pony
15—Marsh-crocodile

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Republican Shift

THE Republican Party moves west and to the left. The American people will read the results of the Cleveland convention as a definite shift of the party's center of gravity. Not because the Republicans went to Kansas for their nominee; that was a move to the east from California. Not because the G. O. P. has gone radical; it has only moved out of a rightist rut into which the New Deal had forced it. The western trend is indicated rather by the new dominance of the plains country and the farmer in party councils. And the leftward shift is reflected chiefly in the essential progressivism of the candidate and parts of the platform as interpreted by him.

For months it has been apparent that the Republican Party, if it was to live, must shift enough to recapture the independent and farm vote. A year ago it was pointed out that the candidate should come from a western farm state. And ever since the unfavorable reaction to the "Al" Smith speech it has been evident that definite steps would have to be taken if the party was to win the moderates. Governor Landon seemed to meet both requirements. And the spontaneity and power of popular response forced his nomination on the first ballot. The same underlying impulse dictated several portions of the platform.

Later we shall discuss this platform in greater detail. For the present it is enough to note a few features. It is a composite, the result of compromises made by the "Old Guard," Borah and Landon groups. The Senator from Idaho was in a strong trading position; his help in the campaign appeared almost indispensable. He was allowed to dictate the foreign policy and monopoly planks, though the latter emerged from committee without its original teeth. The "Old Guard" was in a weak position; it couldn't even threaten to bolt. But in the final polishing of planks its practiced hand deftly removed several provisions the nominee had requested in telephone negotiations.

Then Governor Landon, in his dramatic telegram, nailed down his own interpretations and insisted on the three things he considered most essential. He threw away a weasel-worded bid for the anti-gold standard vote, stepped out with a demand for amending the Constitution if necessary to obtain protection for women and children in industry, and put a radical and definite meaning into the civil service plank.

The total impression left by this maneuver is that Governor Landon is progressive and has a mind of his own, but is willing to compromise. It indicates too that his Kansas advisers are clever political managers. Whether the total effect of the platform is sufficiently forward-looking to capture the vital independent and progressive vote remains to be seen. The foreign policy plank is definitely distasteful to the peace organizations, and the League of Women Voters appears dissatisfied with the civil service plank.

The one feature that causes greatest disappointment is the tariff program. The pledge to repeal the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will alienate many who see the gradual removal of trade barriers as the best hope both of a solution to the farm surplus problem and of tangible progress toward an economically and politically peaceful world. Moreover it runs flatly counter in spirit and in purpose to the Republican plank on monopoly and all the efforts to obtain a freer economy and to remove pressures making for centralized government.

Yet when all this is said, the new Republican platform exhibits much that is progressive and hopeful. The experiences of the American people in the depression have pushed them toward the left. In 1932 and 1934 the Democratic Party capitalized this impulse. Now with emergency pressure removed the people are questioning and turning back, although still unwilling apparently to go all the way back to 1929. The Republican Party, recognizing that the road still bends to the left, has, in its platform and its candidate, moved with the times. Whether it has again reached a majority-vote position in the middle of the road will be uncertain until November 3.

Mesdames les Ministres

THE women of France have done it the other way around. With three of their number appointed to the Cabinet, they present the interesting picture of having their hands on the reins of government, even while France remains the only thoroughly modernized great power of the Western World in which women have not the vote.

The appointment might indicate merely a graceful recognition of outstanding women by a Socialist Premier who has greatly enlarged the Cabinet. Madame Irène Joliot-Curie, daughter of the discoverers of radium, and herself famed for scientific research and with her husband a co-winner of the Nobel Prize, has been made an under secretary of state for scientific research. Madame Suzanne Lecore, an experienced schoolteacher, and Madame Léon Brunschwig, wife of a university professor and deeply interested in social problems, are to deal respectively with child welfare and education. But recognition of able service in these fields has been and can be made without putting women into cabinets.

The appointments therefore appear rather to indicate one or both of two things: First, the movement in France toward better legal and political status for women has, since its seriously organized drive, rolled up such political power as to make the courting of its favor a matter of political wisdom rather than a chivalrous gesture. Secondly, at this period of governmental reconstruction when so much is at stake, the contribution of certain French women to these fields cannot be ignored.

Whatever may be the reasons back of the French Premier's unprecedented action, results are likely to be watched with deep interest by women in active political and social work in those countries that began the other way around—countries where, though voting is by now woman's accepted privilege and right, the gates to cabinet under secretaryships have opened only a mere crack.

Problem Parents

FATHERS and mothers are more important factors in crime prevention than the impressive figures who gather around the conference table. On the basis of fifteen years of experience as a social worker in one of the most congested tenement areas of New York, Eleanor A. Campbell forthrightly declares that incompetent parents are the main roots of crime:

> The answer to problem children and crime is in the home and the agencies trying to better the home. Crime begins at home and so does the remedy. The biggest handicaps which some children have are their parents. No parent would intentionally be such a handicap. Yet many are without knowing it. We hear a good deal about problem children. What about the problem parents?

Her most poignant reaction to life in the slums is not in connection with unsanitary housing, congestion or poverty, but "the frequency of the problem parent and what he or she was doing to the child."

The depression undoubtedly has increased the number of "problem parents." Anxious parents lead to troubled children who are unable to meet life today without fear and tension. Unemployment, lack of regular income, the struggle to maintain one's family without going on relief, too often are allowed to take their toll of courage and morale. The parent who is habitually tense and fearful has had his fears and anxiety increased in the last few years. Children who, above all else, need security in the home, find parents too preoccupied with worries over rent or discouragement over fruitless job hunting, to give them as much as a kind glance or a cheerful word. Most children are sensitive; these experiences leave scars upon them.

On the other hand, in the type of home where there are intelligent, co-operative and mentally well-balanced parents, with mutual understanding and love, radiant children are developing. That is the ideal for every home, rich or poor. And in providing such homes lies much of the answer to the problem of crime.

Poems in Search of Authors

WHETHER it is better to provide famous authors with poetry, or famous poetry with authors, is a moot point. But there is no doubt in which department of literary activity the year 1936 excels. Already Kipling and Shelley have been provided with poems which, until a few months ago, no one suspected that they had written. The works of Kipling were, at the beginning of the year, enriched with some verses that turned up in an old edition of James Russell Lowell, which no one had hitherto imagined to be the product of the English poet, and now a set of rhymes published over 100 years ago, called "Sadak the Wanderer," has been proved to have been written by Shelley.

The year has not had the same success in finding authors for well-known but anonymous pieces of poetry. This may be because such pieces are not very numerous. Anonymity is very difficult to preserve in these days. Even a century ago Sir Walter Scott did not do so for very long, and when, a few years ago, Miss Marjorie Bowen took to writing under the name of George Preedy, her identity was soon discovered.

Nevertheless, even in this realm remain mysteries to explore, and at solving one of them 1936 has taken an optimistic shot. The haunting rhythms of the "Canadian Boat Song" have captured the imagination of many decades, and there are few things in English literature better known than the verse:

> From the lone shieling on the misty island,
> Mountains divide us and the waste of seas;
> But still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland
> And we in dreams behold the Hebrides.

But even today the world does not know whether Christopher North, or Lockhart, or John Galt wrote it.

ANOTHER way for the Literary Digest to take a poll on the number of Republicans in the country would be to count all the smiling, sleepy faces on the morning following the convention broadcast.

Old and New Russia

Book News of the Day

CLIO, Muse of History, is no longer the even-tempered goddess of old. A contemporary historian cannot view past events with the aloofness of a Tacitus, so closely interconnected are historical turmoils of yesterday and today.

In particular, Russian history has been made the playground of historians seeking to determine the structural causes of the Revolution. Until recently, Soviet schools taught Russian history from textbooks by Pokrovsky, official Marxist historian, a history "without tsars," as it was derisively known. These textbooks are now condemned by the Soviet Government, the tsars are back again in the history classes and it is even conceded that some tsars, particularly Peter the Great, played a progressive role. Soviet writers freely refer to Russian history as "remarkable," and carefully discriminate between light and darkness in old Russia.

THE POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF RUSSIA, by George Vernadsky (Boston: Little, Brown. $4), is history in Clio's better tradition. The author presents the entire panorama of Russian history, from the emergence of nomadic tribes in eastern Europe, at the dawn of our era, to the Seventh Congress of the Comintern held in Moscow in August, 1935. The description of events is terse and concise, and there is no intrusion of romanced history. Only generally accepted versions of historical fact are here presented. The 28 chapters follow the chronology of political and military events rather than that of rulers. The valuable appendices contain a note on the spelling and pronunciation of Russian names, a list of rulers, genealogical tables, a bibliography in several languages and an index. Unfortunately, there is no glossary of etymological roots of Russian names (such as *vlad, mir, slav, sviat*, roots of *possess, world, glory, saint*, that make up the Russian princes' names of Vladimir, Sviatoslav, Vladislav).

Politically, the author may be classed as an émigré, but he manages to present the Soviet period of Russian history with admirable impartiality. In the earlier chapters, however, he draws invidious parallels between the Bolsheviki and the *oprichniki* (henchmen of Ivan the Terrible, whose insignia were a dog's head and a broom, symbolical of fidelity to the tsar and freedom of all corruption), or between the "All-Fool and All-Drunkard Council" of youthful Peter the Great, and the atheist Soviet organizations. In a prefatory chapter the author repeats the journalistic banality that Marxist philosophy in Soviet Russia is a new religious faith, successor to Russian orthodoxy. Such sallies seem out of place in a book as scholarly as Mr. Vernadsky's.

Among minor anachronistic usages, there is a reference to the *intelligentsia* of twelfth-century Russia, and the term "lobbying" is applied to the boyars' machinations in the election of the first Romanov. Further on, General Krasnov surrenders to the Bolsheviks on page 413, and is elected leader of the Cossacks on page 419 (the index gives erroneously page 418), without any explanation as to how he effected his escape. On page 425 it is made to appear that it was the Social Revolutionaries who executed Koltchak at Irkutsk, Siberia, which, of course, was not the case. N. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Democracy's Deep Roots

SOCIAL advancement grows out of the roots of character, individual integrity, and an unstinted sense of personal responsibility.

In this struggle to advance the cause of social justice, to extend the frontier of scientific knowledge, and to develop a broader understanding of social and economic processes, democracy in government must be joined with the spirituality gripping the consciences of men.

May we be brave enough right here to advocate that there has yet developed no replacement for that homely, homespun religious and spiritual instruction which the sanctity of the home provided for most of us during our childhood years! . . .

The gropings of the American people for deeper satisfactions and more lasting values than the current materialism of the day has provided are the basis of the obvious yearnings of our people for spiritual motivation. . . .

No country or society has risen higher at any time or made lasting progress other than when worship of the Supreme Being was at its height in activating the life and people of the country.

A generation of children reared without a knowledge and a sense of what religious worship means as it grips the lives of men would do more to endanger democracy than any other failure in teaching. . .

Parents daring to live the life and constant buoyancy of religious faith in the home keep alive a sense of rectitude of thought and conduct from which few examples in life outside the home can distract. . . .

No area of advantageous home-child relationship can mean more than that relationship which helps motivate the rule of conscience based on deep and abiding spiritual training. — *Vierling Kersey*, in *California Schools, Sacramento, Calif.*

Free, and Mean It

THE people of Venezuela evidently value a free press. When the Government attempted a censorship, Caracas went on strike, students rioted, newspapers stopped printing, all public services were suspended, stores closed, and in fierce clashes with the police five were killed and many injured. The demand was for restoration of free press and all civil rights. Within two days the Government yielded and conditions became normal.

The American people accept civil rights as if they were gifts from heaven, like water or air. Deprived of them, the majority would no doubt fight. We like to believe that, anyhow. The best insurance of a free press is constant vigilance and battle, by the press itself, when the right is menaced.—*Editor & Publisher.*

Splash!

"Prices Are the Key"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The philosophy expressed in your recent editorials dealing with price-fixing and wages appears to me to be so dogmatic that many readers may reach the conclusion that the Monitor Editorial Board believes the only way out of our economic troubles is to adopt a policy of drastic price-cutting, wage reductions, bankruptcy and other unfair trade practices. Surely you do not seriously wish to advocate resorting to this sort of thing, but what other conclusion can be drawn from your editorial, "Toward a Meeting of Minds," in which you say:

"To us it seems that the best hope of finding common ground in the economic equation is in the recognition that prices are the key to the jam. The traditional way out of depressions is to cut losses and lower prices, even at the cost of bankruptcy for employers and starvation wages for employees. Modern states are unwilling to follow such painful methods. . . . Lowering prices can be accomplished by more efficient methods or machines or by cutting wages." Again in your editorial, "American Philosophy, 1936," you say: "Where competition is free, prices will be reduced as fast as costs decline, and that means more goods can be obtained for the same money—purchasing power is increased. . . . Monopolies, trade associations, trade unions, tariffs and various interferences of government blocked the free operation of supply and demand." Again in your editorial, "Political Wages," you add: "This newspaper has repeatedly pointed out that employers who attempt to fix prices by monopolistic control have undermined our economic system. It is equally true that workers who attempt to fix wages by political control are endangering the system."

As confirming your point of view, you refer to the Brookings Institution report prepared by Harold G. Moulton, but in it on page 143 is this statement: "It must be pointed out at this place that data are not now available with which to make a genuinely adequate appraisal of the capacity of corporations to pay higher wages or to reduce prices to the consumer."

Without defining what you mean by "free competition" and "free operation of the law of supply and demand," you use these terms as though there were some mystic power for good in their application to the problem. If starvation wages, price-cutting and bankruptcy are the result of "free competition," do we want to follow this idea in America? If starvation wages and low prices are a guarantee of prosperity and the solution of economic problems, then the people of China, India and Japan and the low-wage and low-price areas of Europe should be the happiest and most prosperous in the world.

"Free competition" and "price-fixing" are both relative terms which need to be defined. The chiseler has a different conception of freedom from that of the average American business man who wants nothing more than the privilege of playing fair with his neighbor. A fixed price for a book, toothbrush or fountain pen does not necessarily imply that the public interest would be better served if the same book, the same toothbrush and the same fountain pen could be purchased at varying prices in the same locality or by different buyers from the same source. Price-fixing, itself, is not wrong; indeed, it is often a guarantee of fair play and quite frequently the price at which a book, gasoline or radio is sold may include much free service and other benefits which are in the consumer's interest.

Many years of experience as a trade association secretary arbitrating disputes between employers, employers and their customers, as well as labor disputes, have convinced the writer that a more liberal application of the Golden Rule in our business affairs will not lead to bankruptcy, starvation wages, or ruinous competitive prices, but will bring to all concerned a realization of happier and more prosperous times. Economic or political theories are as nothing compared to the practical application of the rule that requires one to do unto others as he would have them do unto him, and when this practical rule is more generally practiced business will be a more lovely thing than if we resort to methods which lead to price-cutting, starvation wages and bankruptcy. Is there any good reason why this ideal should not be imposed through legislation?

San Francisco, Calif. L. A. IRELAND

[Editor's Note.—Of course the Monitor is not advocating bankruptcy and starvation wages, nor does it wish to attack the efforts of trade associations and unions to obtain fair prices and wages. But it would point out that unorganized sections of the economic community are placed at distinct disadvantage and that the natural working of the capitalist system is thwarted by such rigidities.

We would call attention also to the fact that the margin between fair prices and monopoly prices is extremely hard to determine where cost varies so much between efficient and inefficient producers. And when producers start setting up economic controls which affect the whole economic system it seems likely they will face people insisting on political controls. We certainly agree that the Golden Rule is the answer, but we question some of the plans to impose it.

Brookings studies show that prices were not reduced in proportion to lower production costs between 1922 and 1929. The implication of that is that prices can in many instances be reduced and fair wages still paid.]

"Behind the Political Mists"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for the inspiring and invigorating Monitor editorial entitled "As God's Government Becomes Apparent," first of the series called "Behind the Political Mists." This article is fearless in its rebuke of the ways and means of corrupt government, and firm in its proposals of methods bound to bring about a finer type of government for everyone. In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "A corrupt mind is manifested in a corrupt body" (page 404). Surely corrupt government is the manifestation of corrupt thinking on the part of the governing body and upon the parts of those voters who placed them in office and then work hand in glove with them.

It is true that to have prosperity and peace, we must first have good will and honesty, and both of these qualities of thought arise from love. If we are not willing to hear all sides of every question, and if we are not willing to be divinely led in government affairs, we must correct the individual thought. As this is done, good government will grow; it will spread from one heart to another, from one home to another, from one community to another, and from nation to nation until all the world is united in the common purpose of pursuing peace. The problem of good government — of attaining good government throughout the world—is not, as some people think, an international problem half so much as it is an individual moral issue.

East Orange, N. J. ELLA MAY FRAZER

Deflating Campaign Bubbles

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The proximity of the presidential elections calls for true estimates of political personalities and standards. Ballyhoo, soap-bubble promises and slander are to be the prevalent thing in the next few months, and so we must have a good interpretation of the political news. With so many newspapers influenced by party prejudices, it is reassuring to know that the Monitor will present, as it has in the past, unbiased, substantial news of the political maze. R. H.

Winthrop, Mass.

Landmarks of London

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just been reading Doris Peel's entertaining impressions of London and her rather tremulous hopes that the buildings and streets she purposes revisiting will not be in the hands of contractors when she arrives. In any case she can be sure of a welcome from Mrs. 'Arrison, the nice policeman and the St. James's Park duck she describes so appreciatively, but may I mention that the drawing used as an illustration to the article in question, "The Pleasures of a Return," in the Monitor is not a picture of Storey's Gate, but Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park. Storey's Gate is at the Westminster end of Birdcage Walk. F. F. BOVET

London, Eng.

An Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I compliment you on your story on the investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its position in your paper?

So far as I have been able to observe, this important piece of news has been either spiked or buried by other papers.

For a good many years I have been watching a good many newspapers with a somewhat critical eye, and I would like to say that, in my humble opinion, The Christian Science Monitor evaluates the news nearly perfectly. W. H. NUTTER

Boston, Mass.

C Is for Celsius

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the last paragraph of your editorial, "Distinguished by Degrees," it should be remembered that C also stands for Celsius, in honor of the Swedish inventor Anders Celsius, who was the first to divide into 100 degrees the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water at an atmospheric pressure of 760 mm.

Thus C is a man the same as F, and due credit should be given Celsius for the more practical division of a more logical span of temperatures. HERBERT SCHMIDT

San Francisco, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

Work, Women and Wages

By Mary Hornaday

IT APPEARS anomalous that the most conservative of employers and the most radical of feminists should be the two groups which are rejoicing about the Supreme Court's recent overthrow of the New York minimum wage law for women.

Why short-sighted employers should not want laws forbidding them to undercut the wages of women workers is understandable. It is not so easy for the general public to see why a group of thinking women should be opposed to seeing sweatshop wages outlawed for their sex. Such is the case. The National Woman's Party, representing the ultra-feminist viewpoint, has hailed the decision as a great victory, marking the beginning of a new era for women. Its members do not agree with the insistence of organized women in industry that the court has dealt them a serious blow.

The Woman's Party argues this way: In cases where employers have been required to pay a certain standard of wages to women, they have replaced them with men who could be hired more cheaply. The party takes no stand on minimum wage laws *per se*, but holds that if they are to be passed, they must apply to men and women alike.

In 1922, when the Supreme Court threw out the District of Columbia minimum wage law, it frankly said that a hotel manager who had discharged a woman elevator operator and hired a man at a lower wage, could not be compelled to employ the woman at the pay fixed by the wage board. Not so long ago, the Woman's Party had another *cause célèbre* when Harvard University dismissed twenty scrubwomen and gave their jobs to men rather than comply with an order from the Massachusetts wage board raising the women's pay from 35 to 37 cents.

* * *

Acclaiming the court's recent decision as "clarifying the issue," the Woman's Party is taking great delight in the language used by the majority to reiterate its contention that to regulate women's wages and not men's is to restrict their liberty of contract. "Any measure that deprives employers and adult women of freedom to agree upon wages, leaving employers and men employees free to do so, is necessarily arbitrary," said the court. It proclaimed that "prescribing of minimum wages for women alone would unreasonably restrain them in competition with men and tend arbitrarily to deprive them of employment and a fair chance to find work."

Taking the more obvious view that women have benefited from minimum wage laws, the National League of Women's Voters, the Women's Trade Union League, the National Consumers' League and the rest of that group of organizations which believe in protective legislation, are naturally dismayed at the Supreme Court's ruling. Apparently it has taken away from them a short-cut method of achieving better working conditions for women. Men have attained higher standards through their trade unions, but the union movement has progressed slowly among women workers in this country. Hence, their leaders have sought to take a short cut by means of legislation. A previous effort having been termed illegal in 1922, they hoped to persuade the court to reverse its decision by convincing it that the general welfare of the working woman was dependent on receiving a living wage. They were unsuccessful.

Chief Justice Hughes stood by this group in his dissenting opinion. "The distinctive nature and function of women, their particular relation to the social welfare, has put them in a separate class," he said. "This separation and corresponding distinctions in legislation is one of the outstanding traditions of legal history."

"We have not yet," he held, "arrived at a time when we are at liberty to override the judgment of the state and decide that women are not the special subject of exploitation because they are women and as such are not in a relatively defenseless position."

* * *

Admitting that minimum wage laws have worked hardships for a few, the advocates of protective legislation hold that the harm done is far surpassed by the good done for workers in general. Women, they believe, should lead men on the way to better things, not hold themselves down to men's level.

For many years women have been divided on this fundamental issue. The division in their ranks has been evident at congressional hearings, convention platform meetings and even at international conferences. Government officials have often voiced the hint to the two schools that if they would get together and reach a compromise, they might accomplish something. Now the highest court of the land has come squarely up against the same knotty question and has split five-to-four on it.

It is rather amusing that men, who have been chiding women for a long time for their failure to agree on the question of equal rights versus protective legislation, have been the ones to widen the breach even further. The justices' words on each side will be quoted and re-quoted for years to come by women's organizations to reinforce their own much-worn arguments.